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Wilmington Journal.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In Probate Court, August 25th, 1870.

Hanson F. Murphy, Administrator d. b. n. of William Keith, deceased. Plaintiff, *Against* Elizabeth Larkins, David Jones and wife. Margaret Ann Jones, and others, heirs at law of said deceased, Defendants. } Petition for sale of Real Estate for assets.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court by the affidavit of the Plaintiff that the Defendants, Elizabeth Larkins and David Jones and wife, Margaret Ann Jones, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the WEEKLY JOURNAL, published in the city of Wilmington, for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear before me, J. C. Mann, Judge of Probate of said Court, at his office in the Court House in said city, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 10th day of October next, to answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered in this cause as to them and a decree of sale granted according to the prayer of the Plaintiff's Petition.

Witness, J. C. Mann, Judge, &c. Date above.

Davis and Murphy Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. C. MANN, Judge of Probate.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—DUPLIN COUNTY.

Jacob Lane and wife, Chelly Ann Lane, M. P. Martin and wife, E. M. Martin, by their Attorney, Joel Loftin. *Against* George W. Bryan, Mary E. Dickson, Mary M. Simmons, Osco Bryan, Lula Bryan, Mada Bryan, Jimsey Bryan and Charley Bryan. } Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiffs—

I. That the defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

III. That said defendants are not residents of this State, but have an interest in property therein.

IV. That the places of residence of the said defendants are unknown to the said plaintiffs.

It is ordered:

1. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL once a week for six weeks successively, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 5th September, 1870. {SEAL}

J. D. SOUTHERLAND, Clerk S. Court Duplin County.

sept 16 32-6t ch

Superior Court, New Hanover County.

James P. Moore, plaintiff, *against* Marshal Morgan, et. al., defendant.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of New Hanover County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Marshal Morgan to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, 1870, to answer the complaint of the said Plaintiff. If the Defendant shall fail to appear at that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment for twenty-six hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of October, A. D., 1860, together with the costs of this action.

Of this summons make due return to the Clerk of said Court for the County of New Hanover.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 8th day of September, 1870.

J. C. MANN, Clerk of said Court.

J. L. RHOADES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

sept 16 32-6tch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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STATE NEWS.

Some 60 colored laborers left Raleigh on Tuesday night for Mississippi.

THE *Southerner* gives the census returns for Edgecombe county at 22,970.

SHERIFF WHITE, of Mecklenburg, is the second on the list. He paid in, on Wednesday, $10,882 56.

MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD, the swindler, is to be forced into bankruptcy; ditto Geo. W. Swepson, Esq.

THE fruit crop in Orange, this year, will be worth something more than a "dried apple damn." It is estimated at $100,000.

HAMPTON AUSTIN and Phillip Hardy, both colored, escaped from the jail at Tarboro last Monday night.

On Tuesday morning last John Ray, a young man about 17 years of age, and employee at the office of the *Biblical Recorder*, in Raliegh, while attending to his duties around the press, had his leg broken.

IN addition to the special premiums heretofore noticed, we see that the Ridgeway Nurseries offer $10 for the best selection of fruit trees, grape, raspberry and strawberry vines, grown in the State that may be exhibited at the State Fair, commencing in Raleigh on the 18th October ensuing.

IT is known that Littlefield, the swindler, went to Europe, and that "Old Nick," (N. W. Woodfin, Esq.,) went after him to try to make him disgorge some of the Western Carolina Railroad funds that he and the "Ring" stole from the State. The latest rumor we have of the pursuer and the pursued is, that Littlefield has had Woodfin arrested "as a Franco Algerine spy!"

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Edenton and Norfolk R. R. Co., held on the 1st instant, Maj. H. A. Gilliam was elected President. Wm. C. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer and Gen. W. G. Lewis, Chief Engineer.

An assessment of 6 per cent was levied upon the par value of the cash stock of subscriptions made and the survey of the route ordered.

A traveling correspondent informs the Hillsboro' *Recorder* that Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Salisbury, was arrested in that city on the 18th, just as as he was about to start for Spartanburg, S. C., to engage in a duel with Major A. C. Avery, of Morganton. The meeting was to have taken place on the 19th. Maj. Avery was to have gone accross the county from Morganton, and had not been arrested when the correspondence was penned.—The difficulty grew out of an alleged wrong from Mr. Bailey towards Maj. Avery, in a trial which took place in Salisbury some months since, and the particulars of which are not given.

DOCKERY, THE DEMAGOGUE.—The *Robesonian* is authority for the statement that the Hon. O. H. Dockery, the defeated Radical candidate for re-election to Congress from this District, has, since his defeat, not only gone back on his own often declared views in favor of general amnesty but has stated that Col. Waddell will not be admitted, that there will be another election and has wound up by announcing himself, O. H. Dockery, as a candidate under the new election.

It is said that every dog will have his day, and we doubt not that the gallant Brig Gen'l has had his. He will never again sit in the halls of the U. S. Congress, unless again sent there at the point of the Federal bayonet, but will hereafter be known in the political history of the times as Dead Dockery and will be assigned a niche in the temple of infamy just next door to that of the Dead Duck.

TO THE VOTERS OF LUMBERTON.—Having been recently elected to the office of Mayor, I must beg leave, most respectfully, to decline to serve in that position as my business engagements would not admit of my devoting that attention to the duties of the office it would require. I appreciate the honor that was conferred upon me in my election. I must state, however, that I was very much surprised on reaching this place to-day to learn that the Wilmington *Post* regarded my election as a *radical victory*. I have not seen the *Post* myself, but learn that such sentiments are contained therein. I have this to say, that I was run and elected as an independent candidate, that it is well known that I have never in my life cast a vote except for Democrats, or *possibly* for some of my favorite Whig friends *occasionally*. Those who voted for me could not possibly have been mistaken in my political sentiments, as I have ever since I have been in this county, openly and aboveboard supported the conservative ticket, including the State officers recently elected—member of Congress and county officers.

To those of my conservative friends in the town of Lumberton, who are heralding me forth as a full radical, I have only to say, that my course has been as consistent as theirs, especially when a little money or position was involved. I am no aspirant for offices; don't be so fast, retain your ammunition, you will require it in the future.

I did not desire the office; was at Floral College sick, and after considering the matter, wrote to a friend to withdaaw my name as a candidate, so as to avoid the trouble of holding another election for the office. I regret very much that my name had not been withdrawn.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 20, 1870.

Robesonian.

Mr. J. H. Tarpley, of Greensboro, has exhibited to the Raleigh *Sentinel* three very useful inventions, recently patented by him. The first is an instrument for fastening iron ties on cotton bales, another is a plow clevy, by which the plow may be made to run deep, or shallow, by a very simple adjustment, and without the necessity of changing the gear, at all, while the third is a model for a hay and cotton press.

KIRK ARRESTED.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* tells us that Kirk was arrested in Graham on last Wednesday night, by Capt. Green, Master of Transportation on the N. C. R. R.; and Deputy Marshal *pro. tem.*, and has been taken to Raleigh. The writ upon which he was arrested was sued out by Hon. Josiah Turner. Previously to this, when Burgen was arrested, Kirk was allowed to go at large, on the promise made by the Governor that he would deliver him to Marshal Carrow before he left the State. The Marshal, it seems, became uneasy, and deputized Green to arrest him as above.

WHEN the news of the Conservative victory in North Carolina reached Calvert, Texas, where many North Carolinians reside, a meeting was called and resolutions adopted expressive of the delight and gratification of the participants at the glorious news from the old North State. Fred. A. Hill was called to the chair, and Wynham Kemp made Secretary.

SAYS the Wadesboro *Argus*: Such a great and general anxiety has been felt and expressed about the disabilities of Col. A. M. Waddell being removed that we take great pleasure in saying to all our readers that *we know* they will be removed. Upon this point the hosts of the gallant Colonel's friends throughout the District may rest *perfectly assured*. Col. A. M. Waddell will truly and fully represent this District in the next Congress.

MR. ALEX. BUIS, aged 70, an old citizen of Salisbury, died at that place on Friday night.

THE Direetors of the Raleigh & Gaston and the Chatham R Road, have been on an examining tour. An extract from the Weldon *News* tells us thusly:

The same Board on Wednesday examined the Chatham road. This road has been completed to Haw river, thirty miles from Raleigh, and is claimed to be one of the best pieces of work in the State. The bridges over the Haw and Deep rivers are being pushed to completion, and the road will be completed to Jonesboro', on the Fayetteville and Western road, by the first of January—this will enable cars to run through from the coalfields to Norfolk. The Board visited the coalfields and copper mines in carriages.

Upon the arrival of the Board here Thursday they partook of a dinner at the Weldon Hotel, and afterwards examined the proposed location of the Union Depot at this place, and we learn were favorably impressed with it.

Horrors of Andersonville.

A great deal of the bitter feeling at the North towards the South and the atrocious legislation thrust upon us are due to the belief that Federal soldiers were brutally treated in the South. Three years ago, the "Land We Love" proved, from official mortuary statistics, that the mortality was proportionally greater among Confederate than among Federal prisoners. We imagine that the extract below, from Mr. Stephens' book, will forever set that matter at rest. If Wirz deserved to be hanged for his treatment of Federal prisoners, surely the Federal jailors deserved to be burned.—We mean *burned* in *this* world. But the strangest part of the whole thing is, that those who howled so piteously about the treatment of Yankee prisoners, took up the chief criminal and made him President of the United States!

Mr. Stephens says of the Federal prisoners:

Large numbers of them were taken to South-western Georgia in 1864, because it was a section most remote and secure from the invading Federal Armies, and because, too, it was a country of all others, then within the Confederate limits, not thus threatened with an invasion, most abundant with food, and all resources at command for the health and comfort of prisoners. They were put in one stockade for the want of men to guard more than one. The section of country, moreover, was not regarded as more unhealthy or more subject to malarious influences than any in the central part of the State. The Official Order for the erection of the stockade enjoined that it should be in "a healthy locality, plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills." The very selection of the locality, so far from being, as you suppose, made with cruel designs against the prisoners, was governed by the most humane considerations.

Your question might, with much more point, be retorted by asking, why were Southern prisoners taken in the dead of winter with their thin clothing to Camp Douglass, Rock Island, and Johnson's Island—icy regions of the North—where it is a notorious fact that many of them actually froze to death?

As far as mortuary returns afford evidence of the general treatment of prisoners on both sides, the figures show nothing to the disadvantage of the Confederates, notwithstanding their limited supplies of all kinds, and notwithstanding all that has been said of the horrible sacrifice of life at Andersonville.

It now appears that a larger number of Confederates died in Northern, than of Federals in Southern prisons or stockades. The report of Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact that, of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,576 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died. This report does not set forth the exact number of prisoners held by each side respectively. These facts were given more in detail in a subsequent report by Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States Army. His report I have not seen, but according to a statement, editorially, in the *National Intelligencer*—very high authority—it appears, from the Surgeon-General's report, that the whole number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons, from first to last, during the war, was, in round numbers, 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was, in like round numbers, only 220,000. From these two reports it appears that, with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades, or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4,000 less! According to these figures, the *per centum* of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was *under nine!* while the *per centum* of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was *over twelve!* These mortality statistics are of no small weight in determining on which side there was the most neglect, cruelty, and inhumanity!

But the great question in this matter is, *upon whom does this tremendous responsibility rest* of all this sacrifice of human life, with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings? The facts, beyond question or doubt, show that it rests *entirely* upon the authorities at Washington! It is now well understood to have been a part *of their settled policy* in conducting the war, not to exchange prisoners. The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were that it was humanity to the men in the field, on their side, to let their captured comrades perish in prison rather than to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet them in battle! Upon the Federal authorities, and upon them only, with this policy as their excuse, rests the whole of this responsibility. To avert the indignation which the open avowal of this policy by them, at the time, would have excited throughout the North, and throughout the civilized world, the false cry of cruelty towards prisoners was raised against the Confederates. This was but a pretext to cover their own violation of the usages of war in this respect among civilized nations.

Other monstrous violations of like usages were not attempted to be palliated by them, or even covered by a pretext.—These were, as you must admit, open, avowed and notorious. I refer not only to the general sacking of private houses—the pillaging of money, plate, jewels and other light articles of value, with the destruction of books, works of art, paintings, pictures, private manuscript and family relics, but I allude, besides these things, especially to the hostile acts directly against property of all kinds, as well as outrages upon non-combatants—to the laying waste of whole sections of country; the attempted annihilation of all the necessaries of life, to the wanton killing, in many instances, of farm stock and domestic animals, the burning of mills, factories and barns, with their contents of grain and forage, not sparing orchards or growing crops, or the implements of husbandry; the mutilation of county and municipal records of great value; the extraordinary efforts made to stir up servile insurrections, involving the wide-spread slaughter of women and children; the impious profanation of temples of worship, and even the brutish desecration of the sanctuaries of the dead!

All these enormities of a savage character against the very existence of civilized society, and so revolting to the natural sentiments of mankind, when not thoroughly infuriated by the worst of passions, and in open violation of modern usages in war—were perpetrated by the Federal armies in many places throughout the conflict as legitimate means in putting down the rebellion, so-called.—*War Between the States, Vol.* 2.

Pierre Dupont, the most popular French songster since the days of Berangen, has just died in Paris, at the age of 50 years.

The Great Clock at Strasbourg—Loss of the Great Library, &c.

With the Strasbourg cathedral knocked over by the Prussian guns goes the famous clock, the product of a German clockmaker, in about the year 1550, and described as a marvel of ingenuity and mechanical skill that has no counterpart. It performs not only the ordinary service of a clock, but exhibits the days and the months and the years; the process of the seasons; the signs of the zodiac and the names and movements of the heavenly bodies. At each quarter hour an angel comes out and strikes one stroke on a bell; at every hour another angel comes out and strikes twice; and at 12, meridian, a figure of Christ appears, accompanied by the twelve apostles, all of whom move around a central point and pass in, out of sight, by another door, the stroke of twelve being given, and a cock flaps his wings and crows.

The clock is enormous in size, like everything else connected with the vast cathedral, and is invisible from the outside street—the spectator passing through the nava of the cathedral to see it. It has suffered from fire and violence before the present year, having been out of repair and motionless since the revolution of 1793, until the year 1842, when it was repaired by a watchmaker of Bas-Rhin, and has been in operation since. It is to be hoped that this ingenious piece of mechanism has not been irreparably injured by the present bombardment. The loss of the Strasbourg library—a vast collection of 800,000 volumes, including many collections of rare and curious monkish parchments—is total and irreparable.

A Political Call.

To the Native Union Men of the South:

After consultation with many of the native original Union men of the South, it has been deemed advisable to call a meeting of such at the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the first day of November next.

The main object of this conference is to consult upon the present condition of the country, and to take into consideration the rights of those who, during the late civil war, were true to the Constitution and to the Union. It is not called in the interest of any particular party, or for any special party purpose. Hence all who were Union men are respectfully invited to meet us on that occasion.

Amongst the subjects which will be brought to the attention of the meeting will be something like the following platform of principles:

1. To accept in good faith the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States as the final settlement of the status of the African race.

2. Universal amnesty, and the restoration to every man of the civil and political rights which he enjoyed before the war.

3. Equality and uniformity in taxation, so that every section shall pay its proportionable part; that no interest shall be charged with more than its just proportion.

4. Compensation to loyal men in the South for property taken for the use of the Government during the war; and the payment of all claims due citizens of the South for services rendered prior to the war.

5. Payment of the public debt according to contract, and as speedily as is consistent with a due regard for the interests of the people; and a fair and equitable distribution of the banking capital in the South and West.

6. The repeal or modification of the oath of office as prescribed by the act of July 2d, 1862.

7. That all who are required to discharge the duties of citizens are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens.

It is desirable that every State in the South should be represented in the meeting.

GEO. W. BOOKER, of Virginia.
A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The War in Europe.

BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION.

THE FRENCH STILL BALLOONING.

BISMARCK AND JULES FAVRE CLOSETED.

THE PRUSSIANS CONTINUE TO GATHER AROUND PARIS.

PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

PARIS COMPLETELY RAILROADED

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The official organ at Berlin contains two notes from Bismarck to the Ambassadors of the neutral powers at the North German Confederation. The first note, dated September 13th, urges bitter and more material guarantees against a new attack rom France, especially upon the South German States, hence the necessity of the possession of those fortresses which are a perpetual menace.

In the second note Bismarck disavows the intention of intervention for the reorganization of France, but the cession of Strasburg and Metz alone give material guarantee while France retains these places it will be a mere truce, leaving France to choose her own time for the renewal of hostilities. Germany only asks passive strength to resist such attacks.

The Prussians are making preparations to move on Orleans.

The French have abandoned the fortifications at Vincennes.

The Prussian guns at Sceaux command the southern parts of Paris.

The Prussians avoid St. Dennis.

The Railroad has been finished around the French fortifications.

The bombardment of Toul continues seriously.

Sallies from Thionville continue harrassing the Prussians seriously.

Arrangements are made at Lille to inundate the entire surrounding country. This plan will be adopted should the Prussians approach.

TOURS, September 23.

The Paris mails are spasmodic.

Gen. Chaseret has been recalled as encouraging dissatisfaction and disorder among the people.

Great numbers of French prisoners who escaped while en route to Germany, have reached Lyons. Many more have reached Toul.

Balloons successfully watch the movements of the Prussians from Paris.

Another balloon from Metz fell into the proper hands with 137 letters.

The garrison and citizens are eating horses Breadstuffs are plentiful

General Garibaldi is still a prisoner at Caprera. Italian vessels are cruising around the Island to prevent his escape to France.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day Thursday. Bismarck insists upon a Convention of the Constituent Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre conceded an idemnity for the cost of the war, the surrender of a part of the French fleet, and the dismantling of Strasburg, Metz and possibly other fortifications.

MADRID, Sept. 23.

The vomito is spreading rapidly in the sea coast towns.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A Berlin telegram, to be received with caution, has the following startling intelligence: Russia is in motion to sieze the Black sea and probably the Dardenelles. War between the Czar and the Sultan is imminent.

Lunette 52, at Strasbourg, became the object of a terrible fire. The Prussians lost many, including Commander Guilzow.

Notwithstanding the blockade, 41 ships have entered Swinemund since the 21 of Sept

Count DePalikao, with the Emperor, the Princess Mathilda, and Count Benedetta, is at Brussels.

Reports from Paris, via Berlin, state that all discipline is vanishing from Paris. The soldiers are mutinous and, in some cases, shoot their officers.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that General Ulrich is inclined to surrender, but the wounded soldiers and citizens of Strasbourg strongly oppose a surrender.

The Germans have armed the captured Lunetts 52 and 53 with mortars.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 20—P. M.

Egress from Paris is positively prohibited.—The Prussians refuse passes to or fro.

The Prussian advance pickets are near Malmaison, between St. Germain and Paris. No French troops are in sight, they having all retired behind the Paris defences. The country around Paris is deserted and is occupied only by the Prussians.

The Prussians have pontooned the Seine, below St. Germaine, where the army of the Crown Prince is stationed.

The seige of Metz has become a mere blockade.

TOURS, Sept. 23.

La France, claiming to write from unerring authority, gives the following as the Prussian plan. The advance Parisward was regulated so as to bring several Corps before Paris on the 14th of September; then Paris was to have been turned on South, cutting the communicatian with Tours. From Versailles, as the Prussian headquarters, they were to harrass Paris until it surrendered.

METZ, Sept. 23.

Strasburg and Toul hold out and present at least a fortnight's task. Meanwhile, the Prussians will detach two Corps to Lyons, Havre and Oherbourg and send flying columns throughout the country for forage. 75,000 cavalry, for this service, are expected from Germany. A portion of the programme has been already realized.

The writer reaffirms that Steinmetz is disgraced, because of the heavy losses inflicted by Bazaine.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Times has the following conversation between the King and the Emperor at Bellevue:

King—God has given our arms victory in the war you have precipitated.

Emperor—War was not sought by me, but was imposed on me by public opinion.

King—Your ministry created that opinion. Your army, hwever, certainly fought bravely.

Emperor—But the Prussians had a discipline that mine has recently lacked.

King—Before and since 1866 we have studied carefully the experience and invention of other nations.

Emperor—Your artillery was everything. It is the finest in the world.

King—In the matter of artillery, particularly, we have utilized the experience of other nations.

Emperor—Prince Frederick Charles decided the event of the last battle, his army carrying our last position.

King—You err. It was my son who fought it at Sedan.

Emperor—Where, then, was Prince Frederick Charles.

King—His army corps was before Metz. Have you anything to propose?

Emperor—Nothing whatever. I am a prisoner.

King—With whom, then, have I to treat?

Emperor—With the Empress and the government at Paris. I am powerless. I can make no terms and give no orders.

King—Will Wilhelmshohe suit you as a residence?

Emperor—Yes.

The conversation continued a short time, the King expressing his condolence of the Emperor's misfortunes, and withdrew with every mark of respect.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 24.

Twenty vessels of the French fleet have arrived in the Gulf of Lugbeck.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24—Noon.

Bazaine has offered to capitulate at Metz, on condition that he is allowed to retain the baggage and arms, stipulating not to take up arms again for three months.

TOURS, Sept. 24.

The Ministry have issued a proclamation that France will rather bury herself under her own ruins than to accept the insolent conditions of Germany.

It is reported that the Duke D' Aumale will be a candidate for the Constituent Assembly.

The postal service is more irregular than ever. Railway service to Orleans has been stopped, without any cause. Disorganization is very general. The Press universally condemn the want of discipline.

Gen. Cambriel has been appointed to the command of the army of the Bourges.

Marsailles and Toulon are preparing for a vigorous defence.

The rumors of the new peace developments are confirmed.

The Ministry to-day publishes the following: Bismarck demands, as preliminary conditions, that all fortresses in Alsace and Loraine, be delivered to the Prussians, as well as fort De Mont Valerian, at the walls of Paris.

The Provisional Government considered these conditions were absolutely inadmissible, and will immediately address a proclamation to the people of the nation, and the Ambassadors of foreign nations, exposing the situation. There are indications of new measures for the national defence in view of the hostile terms.

The election of the Constituent Assembly will be indefinitely postponed.

The *Constitutionel* says that it was erroneously stated yesterday that the engagement around Paris was unfavorable to the French. The French had the advantage in every one of the battles.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.

Louis Ayestaran, recently Cuban representative at New York, was captured, while attempting to return, was court martialed, and shot this morning.

The Journal of this city state that M. Magne, formerly Minister of Finance, writes privately, that shortly before the change of Government he paid, on receipts, for a million of Chassepots, and 300,000 other guns, which were never delivered.

Napoleon's Surrender—A Silly Story.

[Dinant (Belgian) Sept. 5, Cor. of the Spir.]

Listen, for what I can now give you is a page of history.

Napoleon III having written to the King of Prussia, the letter which you are acquainted with, William replied: "Let him come himself, otherwise he will be treated like a private soldier, although he scarcely deserves it."

Napoleon then betook himself in the manner related to the farm at which the King had established his headquarters.

The *calechs* having arrived at the door of the house, the ex-Emperor alighted, extinguished his cigarette, and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King in a General's uniform, with his helmet on, was walking up and down in a feverish state, his hands crossed behind his back.

The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took his hat off and saluted the King, using the German language. William did not reply either by word or gesture, but after a few more paces came and placed himself, erect, stiff, and terrible, in front of Napoleon, who remained bareheaded, with his body slightly inclined.

"Sire," he said, still in German, "I came to repeat to your Majesty *viva voce* what I had the honor of writing to you yesterday evening."

"It is well, sir," replied the King, whose color was considerably heightened, while his voice had a whistling sound, owing to the efforts he made to restrain himself.—"I have decided that Spandan shall be assigned to you for prison—I mean residence. You will there wait for my further orders."

"Sire," said Napoleon.

"I have spoken, sir," exclaimed the King, striking his sabre on the dusty floor of the room.

"*Au revoir donc Monsieur, mon frere*," said the Emperor, this time in French.—He then saluted in the most courteous manner the different personages, and left the room as calm as if he had been presiding at an opening of the Chambers.

When outside he took a cigarette and lighted it by the cigar of a cuirassier in white uniform, and was preparing to again get into his carriage, when a general officer came from the King to beg him to pass into a neighboring court, where William, who wished to have a longer conversation, would send for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into a court where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little piece of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and the staff officer, who, standing up, was watching all his movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He moistened his lips with it, and then, looking at the contents of the glass, smiled and said to the officer, "Nero, when conquered, passed his last hour near a pond, from which he drank. I am more fortunate than he."

Then, having swallowed all the water and given back the glass, "It is true," he added, "that my reign never resembled his." So saying, he resumed his smoking.

After a good half hour, a general officer came from the Prussian monarch to beg him to enter a room where the King was alone. They remained together for nearly an hour and a half, speaking in a very low tone.

At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got into a post-chaise with Prussian arms in it, and took the route by Luxembourg to Chassel, where he will proceed to Spandau. This last is a fortress which protects Berlin on the northeast side. It contains a State prison of a very gloomy aspect.

Those who form the suite of the King pretend that it is the intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment, the King is reported to have said, would be the only just punishment for so great an offender. An officer on the Prussian staff, who is going to Namar and Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Prince Royal and that of Count Bismarck the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, so great was his exasperation against him for having caused the death of so many brave soldiers. The equipages, carriages and the imperial servants were seized at Arlon by the Belgian authorities; the various persons belonging to him were liberated on parole, with the recommendation to get rid of their liveries, which they very readily did. You can have no idea in Paris of the exasperation that prevails against the Emperor and his friends among the French who throng here from the field of battle.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

LUMBERTON, Sept. 22d, 1870.

Messrs. Editors:—It was a fitting circumstance that one of the last articles published in the Raleigh *Standard* before its collapse should have been the communication signed "Blue Springs," written from this place. It was equally appropriate that the writer should assume that name, for the springs of inspiration from which he drank were indeed blue, as well as bitter. It was a very injudicious publication, however, as the author is well-known, though he thought himself safe from detection. He is not a resident of Robeson, and his attempt to discuss county politics has exposed him. It is evident that the sole object of the communication was to excite opposition to the removal of Col. Waddell's disabilities. He says that Congress ought not to remove them, and that any Republican who advocates their removal will "dig his own political grave," &c. The reason assigned is absolutely ridiculous, but the *real motive* is contemptible in the extreme, as will be seen. Of course the effort of "Blue Springs" will ignominiously fail, as I learn that the respectable Republicans and the party organ at Wilmington acknowledge that Col. Waddell was fairly elected, and will not oppose the removal of his disabilities—but, if they thought differently, they would never have opposed it for such an absurd reason as he gives, and which nobody but an ass could ever have conceived. Now what is the reason and the only reason why "Blue Springs" thinks Col. Waddell should be deprived of the seat to which he has been fairly elected by the people? Simply this, that the Wilmington JOURNAL has said that social courtesy ought not to be extended to John Pool and Settle!! As a specimen of logic what can equal this? But the true motive of "Blue Springs" in his fruitless attempt lies deeper, even, than the matter of *social ostracism* of which he speaks so feelingly. "*Blue Springs*" longs for a *new election, and wants to go to Congress himself.* That's what's the matter—and to accomplish his purpose he will resort to an attempt at political (as he is said once to have tried actual) assassination even though he renders himself as ridiculous in the one attempt as he did in the other. *Social ostracism* hurts "Blue Springs"; and, although the practice may be of doubtful propriety, I don't know anybody more deserving of it than himself. He says Democrats are "the very men whose unholy hands are yet red with the blood of slaughtered patriots whom they slew while defending the temple of our liberties," and yet "Blue Springs" was a War Democrat, an original secessionist and an officer in the Confederate army! Such insufferable and hypocritical impudence, such abandoned rascality *ought* to be ostracized, socially and politically by men of all parties.—Don't you think so? Corpulent men are proverbially good-natured, and when an exception to the rule presents itself he is generally a very bad man.

Perhaps, however, an excuse may be found in the case of "Blue Springs," for it is well known that his faithful adviser and constant companion is a malignant Ishmaelite, whose envenomed tongue has made him a social outlaw. Additional extenuation may be found in the fact that a blight was cast over the early years of "Blue Springs" in the nick-name which his unromantic schoolmates gave him—a name having immediate reference to the contents of his capacious abdomen. That name clung to him and grew more appropriate with his ever-inflating person—it affected his tastes—*chittlings* were an abomination in his sight, and string sausages pleased him not, and why? Because they called him *guts*. He has outlived the name partially, but still retains the paunch from which it sprang. Swelling, like his immortal prototype Falstaff, with ambition, in a moment of confusion and general demoralization, he scuffled into an office amidst explosions of laughter from the people, and now, when not engaged in making himself ridiculous, he indulges in paroxysms of impotent rage and spits out venom like an ugly toad.

Excuse me, Messrs. Editors, for taking up so much of your space, but I could not do justice to the subject otherwise, and I hav'nt told half of what I know about it yet. Such a display as "Blue Springs" has made, *considering the circumstances*, is disgusting, and, though perfectly harmless as to the result intented, it deserves public execration. MAC.

Mr. Greeley and Governor Holden.

The Tribune thus responds to Governor Holden's card:

We commend to Governor Holden his own card concerning the garbling of the Tourgee letter, printed elsewhere in our columns, "with accompanying documents." Nothing could be more pitiable than the condition in which he is left.—After the wanton charge against our correspondent of breach of confidence, and the wanton charge against our proof-readers of making the mistakes which appeared in the copy he gave our correspondent, he is welcome to all the credit he can get for his declaration that he knows nothing about the garbling.

The case stands thus: Judge Tourgee wrote that 400 or 500 houses had been broken open by the Ku-Klux. Governor Holden furnished our correspondent a copy of this letter, in which the figures were raised to 4,000 or 5,000, at a time when the political benefit of this startling change would be immensely in his favor. We printed it exactly according to copy.—Senator Abbott proves that it was correct when he gave it to Governor Holden. It was garbled when Governor Holden gave it to us. We leave him to make what further explanations he may think needful at his leisure.

The following comments are appended to Governor Holden's card:

When Governor Holden wrote the above he must have seen the distinct editorial statement in the Tribune that we had compared the original copy sent us with the letter as published in our columns, and that no mistakes had been made in the proof-reading—that we had printed the letter accurately, and precisely as received. Our correspondent deals with his other statements below.—ED.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—The recent card of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, relative to the publication of Judge Tourgee's letter in the Tribune, calls for personal statement of the case as far as I am concerned. Governor Holden's card contains the following: "In order to post Mr. Beecher on the subject of these (Ku-Klux) outrages, I handed him the copy of Judge Tourgee's letter, with an injunction not to publish it, as it was a private letter. I was surprised soon after to see it in the Tribune."

The facts are these: Governor Holden gave me Judge Tourgee's letter, saying, at first, that he was not authorized to give it for publication; but upon my representing that, as an authoritative statement, it would be desirable to have it printed in the Tribune, he seemed to agree with me on that point, and undertook to telegraph Judge Tourgee for his consent thereto. S. A. Douglas, the Governor's aid, was instructed to send the message to Judge Tourgee, and to him I remarked that I should forward the letter to the Tribune (as there was little time to spare), and if Judge Tourgee refused to allow its publication should forbid it by telegraph. I heard nothing further from the Governor or his aid on the subject. A few days later when the Tribune containing my correspondence and Judge Tourgee's letter appeared in Raleigh, Governor Holden expressed himself as gratified with my work, and made not the slightest allusion to any breach of confidence or any surprise at the publication of the Judge's letter. My impression is that I stated to Governor Holden personally, as well as to his aid and private secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tourgee's letter to the Tribune. I cannot but believe that he expected its publication, as he gave me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tourgee, and expressed no surprise to me at seeing it in the Tribune, as he had more than one opportunity of doing.

EUGENE F. BEECHER.

Brooklyn, September 20, 1870.

THE Raleigh *Sentinel* says that Gen. Abbott is now in Raleigh, where he has gone to make some arrangements relative to the purchase and revival of the *Standard*. Ashley, Abbott, Tourgee and Littlefield's brother Calvin, it is rumored, will purchase the establishment and continue the publication of the dirty s

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

VOLUME TWENTY.

The DAILY JOURNAL enters upon the twentieth year of its existence to-day. For nineteen years, almost without intermission, it has made its daily visits to its patrons in this city and throughout the country. Looking back through its columns we have a minute record of the progress of Wilmington and the current history of the State and country for nearly a quarter of a century. Its commercial and advertising columns give a full and correct history of the business of our city, which can be found nowhere else, while its moral, social, and health statistics are invaluable.

The continued partiality for the JOURNAL, which has sustained it throughout all these eventful years, and which has ever been appreciated by its successive proprietors, has been the means of preserving these valuable records to our city. To-day there is no institution, or association, or business enterprise more closely identified with the history and prosperity of Wilmington than is the JOURNAL. The financial and commercial public look to its columns as the indices of the industry and enterprise and business of the place, and its record of social refinements and enjoyments give tone and character to its society abroad.

Sustained by the confidence and support of our people, the JOURNAL will continue to be true to the great responsibilities devolving upon it.

Daily Journal 28th.

PARIS—ROME—CONSTANTINOPLE.

Among all the cities of earth what others awaken such memories as these three!

History is studded with their names, flashing like stars from its most brilliant pages. Illustrious in past ages, their destinies again astonish the world in our day, and the mind pauses in astonishment at their wonderful careers.

Paris, the focus of human civilization, containing within herself the concentration of all that science, art, learning have created—carrying within her bosom the elements of all that is best and worst on earth—herself a complete microcosm, is for the third time in sixty years surrounded by hostile armies, and while the Teutonic shells threaten destruction to her palaces and monuments, her sons are turning against each other the weapons which should present a united front against the invader. Whether she fall ignominiously through treachery and dissension, or come out triumphantly from the fiery ordeal, woe and tribulation must be her share before the camp-fires of foreign foes fade away from the sight of her inhabitants.

While Paris is trembling with fury, with terror, almost with madness, Rome, still vigorous, notwithstanding her twenty-six centuries, is preparing to renew her youth in the atmosphere of liberty. There all is joy and hope. The effete yoke of the old theocracy is forever broken, and the blood of young Italy circulates freely and exultingly in the veins of the ancient capital. A new era is opening before her, and she may yet astonish the world by achievements worthy of her antique fame.

Imperial Byzantium, the Queen of the Levant—seated on the Bosphorus, is listening from afar to the murmurs of the North wind. For more than four hundred years the Turk has been encamped upon her shores, but never more than encamped. What is four hundred years in the life of the world? The Moors held Spain for eight hundred and were driven from it by the Spaniards as the Turk will now be driven out by the Muscovite. The "sick man" may make a last spasmodic effort, but it will be of no avail. The hand writing is on the wall. Already the armies of the Czar are in motion, and resistance will be vain. In this war, at least, we can all sympathize. Away with the Turk! He has never done anything for the progress of humanity. Let him go back to Asia and let a Christian empire arise over those fair regions which he has too long polluted with his presence. The Christians of European Turkey have always outnumbered the Turks, and to them belong of right the regions in which they dwell.

What a wonderful landmark of History will be this year of grace 1870 if it witnesses the downfall of the French Empire, the rise of the French Republic and the German Empire, or perhaps the German Republic, the end of the temporal power of the Popes, and the expulsion of the Turks from Europe!

WE willingly publish the following correspondence, as requested. Whatever may be our personal or political feelings towards an occupant of the Bench in North Carolina, we will not knowingly be guilty of doing him an injustice or be a party to prejudice him unjustly in the eyes of the public. Respect for the law and its officers is one of the most important duties of the citizen, and when our judges deserve public confidence we are among the foremost to inculcate it by precept and example.

We have, on several occasions, commended the course of Judge Russell, and we are glad to learn from him that he is not the author of the letter in the *Standard*, for the greatest evils which have befallen North Carolina have resulted from judicial interference in political affairs, and political bias on the bench.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1870.

Editors of the Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to request that you will publish the following correspondence. I desire to say to that portion of the public who are readers of the JOURNAL, as well as to yourselves, that I was not the author of the communication in the *Standard* over the signature of "Blue Springs;" that I never had the slightest intimation that such an article would be published; that I am totally ignorant of having inspired the publication of it, and that my first knowledge of it was derived from a casual reading of the paper which contained it.

Yours &c.,

DAN. L. RUSSELL, JR.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 26, 1870.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Esq.,

Editor of "Journal," Wilmington, N. C.

Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of yesterday, in which you call public attention to a vulgar and scurrilous communication purporting to have been written from Lumberton. It has been suggested that the purpose of these two publications was to create the impression that I was the author of some letter in the North Carolina *Standard* over the signature of "Blue Springs," and that the attacks contained in them were intended for me. I have, therefore, to ask whether your article generally was intended to point to me; whether it was your purpose to charge or to intimate that I was the author of the article in the *Standard*, and whether when you speak of putting "gentlemen on the bench who will not prostitute their office by writing anonymous lies for political purposes, as Tourgee and others have done," you mean to embrace me in the denunciation.

Yours &c.,

DAN. L. RUSSELL, JR.

OFFICE OF THE JOURNAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1870.

HON. D. L. RUSSELL, Wilmington:

Sir:—Your note was received by the hands of a servant this morning.

You say that "it has been suggested" that the purpose of the publications alluded to by you was to create the impression that you were the author of the communication signed "Blue Springs" in the North Carolina *Standard*. I do not know who suggested this to you, but there is nothing in the editorial to which you refer to suggest that you were "Blue Springs."

If you have been merely a casual reader of the JOURNAL since my editorial connection therewith you must know that political opinions have not influenced its compliments or denunciations of judicial officers. You can hardly be ignorant of the fact that the JOURNAL has more than once alluded to you *by name* as one exception to the general charge now made, and unfortunately too well established, of judicial interference in politics. Therefore if you had been known to have been the author of the *Standard* communication, the JOURNAL would not have hesitated to have denounced you by name, for as "Blue Springs" has truthfully said, the JOURNAL emits no uncertain sound on such matters.

You ask whether the editorial "article generally was intended to point to me" (you). I reply that it was intended to point to the author of the *Standard's* letter, and therefore, unless you were "Blue Springs," it was *not* intended for you.

You further ask whether it was my purpose "to charge or to intimate that I (you) was the author of the article in the *Standard*," and whether when I speak of "putting gentlemen on the Bench who will not prostitute their office by writing anonymous lies for political purposes, as Tourgee and others have done, I mean to embrace me (you) in the denunciation." I reply that I did not charge or intimate who was the author of the article, but referred the public to "Mack's" letter to determine that question—and further that I have made no charge of any kind against you.

I am frank to say that I have received information from other sources than the article of "Mack" that you had inspired, if you had not written, the letter signed "Blue Springs." It will, however, give me pleasure, in consideration of the office you hold, to correct any impression unfavorable to you by announcing that you did not write the "Blue Springs" article, if you authorize me so to do—the more so that such an announcement would be, so far as I know, consistent with your past judicial history.

Respectfully,

JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

The University of North Carolina.

Among the many grateful and graceful changes in the Constitution, so confidently expected at the hands of the Convention soon, we trust, to assemble, none affords more personal pleasure or livelier satisfaction than that which promises to pave the way for the speedy restoration of the University. It will be with no ordinary feelings, with no mere passing emotion, that the true friends of education in North Carolina, no matter where they may have received their mental training, will repair to the classic groves of our University to witness the first public exercises after the institution shall have been disenthralled and redeemed from the clutches of the harpies who now infest it. It will indeed be a Commencement—a commencement, we trust, of a course of unparalleled prosperity and honor and benefaction. The reunion of old friends, gathered on that occasion from every quarter of the country, will afford rare delight, and doubtless nothing, save the recollection of our dead comrades, those whom death called from peaceful firesides, as well as those who fell fighting on the battle-field in defence of their country's honor (and their name is legion), could temper and restrain our joy within the bounds of decorum proper on so eventful an occasion. But though we have to mourn the death of many gallant comrades, we have not to mourn their dishonor. Our *Alma Mater* can proudly point to the record of the deeds of her children, whether in the paths of peace or upon the tented field. In the battle of life they have displayed a fortitude equaled only by the readiness with which at their country's call they placed their lives and their fortunes upon her altar. To those who fell into untimely graves, nobly fighting freedom's battle in the armies of the South, it shall be the duty of the living to do full justice.

There will be other work to be done.—Those two venerable relics of a former century—the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies—will have to resume formally their wonted exercises. The Historical Society and Alumni Association will each, also, doubtless have its special ceremonies commemorative of their renewed existence.

There will be much work to be done, we say, on that occasion; as much for the brain to do as for the heart to feel. But there is much also to be done before this grand jubilee can be enjoyed, the very thought of which makes every man's blood tingle with pleasant excitement and anticipation. The first thing to be done is to eject the few stray cattle who now herd in the halls of the University and call themselves a Faculty. After this comes the selection of proper men to take charge of this, the most cherished and time-honored institution in the State, and to establish it upon a sure foundation. The incumbent, literally, incumbent Faculty, can be gotten rid of in two ways. First, by a decision of the Courts of Law, upon suit brought by the old Trustees to enquire into the validity of the appointment of the new Trustees. If the members of the new board be not really Trustees of the University, but simply usurpers and trespassers, it follows that their appointees, the present so-called Faculty, are also trespassers and usurpers. The stream cannot rise higher than its source.

The question then recurs, whether the late Constitutional Convention had the right forcibly to wrest from the old Trustees the rights vested in them and to transfer them to the new Board. We presume there can be only one opinion upon this point and that the one laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Dartmouth College case. We cannot distinguish our case from that, and so long as the opinion of the Court in that case is held as law, so long will the members of the old Board be esteemed the Trustees of the University *de jure*. But to assert and maintain this right requires both time and money, as before a final decision can be had, the case must go to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington City. This course will take several years and involve an outlay of money that the Trustees, without any of the funds of the institution in possession, are not able to make. If this were the only remedy the Legislature ought, and doubtless would, without delay, make the proper appropriation to enable the rightful Trustees to eject their trespassing rivals at the end of the law. Fortunately, however, we have a cheaper and quicker mode of accomplishing the desired purpose, that is by action of a Convention. If the last Convention, in its sovereign capacity, had the right to eject the old and install the new Trustees, in spite of vested rights and chartered privileges, it follows that the next Convention, in its equally sovereign capacity, will have an equal right to eject the new and install the old Trustees, and this, we presume, the Convention will do without delay after its assemblage. The title of the old Trustees, reinstated, will then be good, no matter how the suit in Court be decided.

This being done, the next point for consideration will be the selection by the Trustees of proper persons to take charge of the Institution. Some of the members of the old Faculty are dead and the survivors are scattered. Whether it will be expedient to summon the survivors *en masse* to return to their old places, is a matter not entirely free from doubt. It must not be forgotten that the University languished in their hands before their displacement by the present incumbents. We do not regard them as martyrs *par excellence* in the Confederate cause or in the cause of education, either during or after the war, or as entitled on any ground, as a mere matter of right, to be re-elected to the vacant professorships. The humblest preparatory school teacher in the State, who did his duty, suffered fully as much, and the humblest private in the ranks of the army, who did his duty, suffered far more, in his own person and doubtless in his own family, than did the members of the old Faculty, with the exception of Colonel MARTIN, who was a gallant soldier. They doubtless endured many hardships and privations, but so did we all, no matter whether in or out of the army.

We do not desire to be understood as making any attack upon the old Faculty. We desire only to express a doubt as to the propriety of bringing back *en masse* the surviving members of that body. Indeed, we are frank to say, we desire to see the University rebuilt under different auspices, and not altogether upon the same plan. It is to be the chief educational institution in the State, and this being so, we desire to see it placed in the hands of men who are the real representative, working men of the popular educational interests in the State. If we be not mistaken, there was an impression in old times that the consideration shown to the teachers of the preparatory schools of the State was not that due to them from the Professors of the University, and that the professors considered themselves the aristocrats, of letters at least, in North Carolina, and failed to seek or to listen to the reasonable suggestions of teachers of preparatory schools. This state of things ought not to have existed in the past—it certainly ought not to exist in the future. To the teachers of her private institutions of learning the State of North Carolina owes a deep debt of gratitude for the noble work they have done in the cause of education. Single-handed they have had to fight the battle of free education, not only against ignorance, but against fraud, corruption, fanaticism and malice, personified in the vile wretch, who, with the power of the State to back him, signs himself Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina.—These men have proved their devotion to education and to North Carolina for years, under the most trying ordeal. Let us call upon them to prove it yet further by giving to the State the benefit of their views upon the proper policy to be adopted at the University, and by taking charge of it and administering its affairs in accordance therewith. The men to rebuild the North Carolina University must be representative men, representative North Carolina educators, thoroughly identified with us in thought, word, feeling and deed. These representative men, eminently qualified to fill any chair at the University, are to be found in charge of the private schools and colleges of the State. If gentlemen, already professors, shall decline to be transferred to the University, while regretting the loss of men of their great abilities and qualifications, we shall nevertheless not despair of finding a *corps* of professors unsurpassed in merit, attainments, moral worth and in reputation, among the ranks of the teachers of the high schools and academies in North Carolina. Indeed, this is the very class of men whom we regard as especially the representative working men of the educational interest of North Carolina, which we desire to bring prominently forward in connection with the University, and from which we desire to choose the new Faculty to preside over the destinies of this, the people's, public institution.

In making up the new Faculty from this class of men, however, it would not be so much our purpose to recognize the claims or to reward the merit of particular individuals, or to insure merely the immediate temporary success of the University, as to place it permanently in thorough accord and complete identification with the popular educational interest of the State; to dignify and elevate the position and increase the importance of teachers of schools, and to hold out to them, as inducements for the highest possible culture of themselves, the hope of the attainment of the highest possible honors and rewards of their noble calling. In no other profession in North Carolina, so far as we know, have the posts of honor been filled by strangers. It would be as wise to pass by the entire bar of the State in the selection of Judges, or to pass by the entire body of statesmen in the State in the selection of legislators. So far as our recollection goes, there was not a single member of the old Faculty exclusively identified with the preparatory school interest of the State as distinguished from the college interest. This ought not to have been the case. We desire to see the University a grand educational institution. We desire to see its chairs looked forward to as the reward of worth and culture, and success in the teacher's profession, manifested within the borders of our own State. We desire no longer for it to be possible for the teachers of our schools to feel that they belong to an inferior, or at least to an unrecognized profession, from whose ranks promotion is impossible. We would so order it that the humblest and youngest member of the profession may, when he enters it, feel that he has taken the first step on the road to the high honor of a Professor's chair at a grand University.

Do this, and we will have not only better professors, but better teachers of schools and more of them. If each part of the State and each religious denomination be regarded, as ordinary prudence dictates, in the selection of its best representative men to fill professors chairs, the success of the University will be both speedy and certain. Let such men as Bingham, Colston, Black, Denson, Fetter, Hooper, Horner, Hughes, Lacy, Lovejoy, Merritt, Grady, Neal and York be announced as in charge of the University, and from all parts of the State boys will come flocking to an institution whose officers are men of known worth, capacity and fitness. No more will our youth be seen seeking education in other States. No more will be seen that other sight, of which we have seen so much of late, to wit: Strangers to our people and our State, arrogantly acting as if there was neither civilization, nor intelligence, nor refinement among us. Instead thereof we shall see at Chapel Hill an institution that shall be in deed, as well as in name, the University of North Carolina. When this shall have been done, it will be time to prepare for the grand jubilee. Let it be announced that there will be a great "opening day," to which let everybody, far and near, be invited, and when the day comes let us be there; and having reorganized all the old Societies and revived the old Associations, and having renewed the old customs, let us inaugurate the old regime and bid God speed to the University of North Carolina.

United States Senatorship.

We are not prepared to admit, as a matter of course, that the successor of General Abbott should be taken from Western North Carolina, as openly urged by some of our Conservative cotemporaries in that section. Especially are we unwilling that the East should be charged with the two Senators to which North Carolina has been entitled since its reconstruction. If the home, indeed, is where the heart is, then neither Abbott nor Pool can be said to be from the Eastern part, or any part, of North Carolina.

Neither are we prepared to admit that the West did so much better in the late election than the East. There was in some parts of the West greater *gains* than in some portions of the East, but then the whites of the East did so much better than those of the West two years ago. This Congressional District made a gain quite equal to that of SHOBER'S or HARPER'S. Colonel WADDELL'S majority is nearly as great as the white registered majority of the District. The gain in the Raleigh District is about as much as those of the two Western Districts, and in the Fifth District it is considerably more.

But these comparisons are invidious, and we dislike to make them. All the districts did well, and will do better next time. At least let us work together with that harmony and zeal for the true welfare and glory of North Carolina, that will contribute to our strength in all portions of the State. Our legislation must be directed to this point. All that is done, either in the selection of officers, or the adoption, or amendment, or abrogation of laws, must look to this end. Our General Assembly must ignore all personal, local and sectional feelings and influences, and work for the common good of all the people of the State. The condition of North Carolina is too precarious to waste time upon matters of minor moment.

It is of great importance that we send the proper man to the Senate of the United States—a man of character, of ability, of position, and who can and will do credit to the State and care for her great interests. Unfortunately, we are not permitted to look over the State and select from among our most distinguished statesmen a man to send to the United States Senate. The law of the country restricts our choice. Yet it is a fortunate circumstance that we have men who are eligible, who have not only deserved well of the State, but who will reflect credit and honor upon North Carolina in the Senate Chamber.

We agree with our cotemporary, the Asheville *Citizen*, in saying that we should select "a live man, one who is popular in our party," but do not think it follows, as a matter of course, that he should reside in any particular locality. We can appreciate the importance of contributing to our strength in the West and the value of securing Congressional aid for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad. We want to see a man elected to the Senate who will do both. Nay, we want his influence to extend to all parts of the State. We want a Senator who will labor as faithfully to complete the Western North Carolina Railroad as if he lived in Cherokee, and the welfare of his people and himself were bound up in the enterprise. We want him to look after the Cape Fear improvements and the Albemarle Sound improvements, as if he lived upon the banks of those waters. In a word, we want a man who will forget, in the proud distinction of being a North Carolina Senator, that he is from any particular section of the State. Let him be, in fact, what he officially is, the Senator from North Carolina.

Can we find such a man, who is qualified otherwise and not banned by the Constitution of the United States? If so, let the Legislature elect him, whether he comes from the Mountains, the Hills or the Seashore. We have started North Carolina upon a new road to prosperity. We must not, at the outset, revive prejudices which died amidst the associations of the camp. Upon the field of battle North Carolinians from the North and South, East and West, stood shoulder to shoulder, and shared in the trials and dangers, the glory and defeat of one another. Their common sufferings and triumphs then, and their common sufferings and triumphs since, have welded the people of North Carolina together. Let us do nothing tending to sever a union so sacred, so happy and so advantageous.

In behalf of the people of the entire State we ask that a selection for United States Senator be made with a view to the general good, without considerations of old party associations or present residence.—If the best man be found in this or that part of North Carolina, let him be elected. He must go to the Senate with the unanimous approval of the entire Conservative portion of our people, and he must labor for the good of the entire State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SPRINGS.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, N. C.,
September 23d, 1870.

MAJ. ENGELHARD:

Dear Sir:—These "last days" of Catawba's season have come, the melancholy days, the saddest of the year, as our Bryant called them, in which these beautiful groves and woods put on their "sere and yellow leaf."

The night's chills, the wind's agues, and the mid day fevers, now combine to fit vegetation to be lain to rest in the bosom of mother earth, and like life in the gradual fading away of the consumptive, "it brightens ere it takes its flight." Even now, the surrounding woods are beginning "to touch up" their garments for the truly gorgeous apparel of the lovely Indian Summer.

It is a sad time up here just now, notwithstanding nature's royalty. 'Tis true the Springs are just as sparkling, the skies are not bluer in Italy, and the air so very bracing and invigorating that one feels light and airy enough to long for wings to fly to the blue hills seen in the distance. And yet it is sad here, for "these walks, and shades, fit haunts for Gods," are deserted—and when going over them to take my last farewell, I feel as pathetic as Milton's mother Eve in her adieu to Paradise.

From the little white cabins that dot these hillsides but four or five of them have a blue curling wreath issuing from their chimneys, telling of inmates.

The Pavillion has forgotten to give forth even the echoes of "that smart brass band" from Fayetteville. The ball-room is gathering dust, disturbed only by the flitting of the ghosts of the merry voices and light feet that once gave it life and light.

"The Alley" is deserted—left to its "pins" and "cocked hat"—on high, engraved "sacred to the memory" of the achievements of Maj. Engelhard and Miss Katie W. "By the way," we have that same Miss Katie here now, and another of Richmond's beautiful belles. Were it not for their lively, cheerful voices, their social manners, and their merry laughs, and *bon mots*, time would have donned his leaden shoes to bear us along—with them they are yet feathery and silver-tipped.

What a volume there is in a refined maiden's laugh—it is the foam that covers the rich wine! I don't mean the hoydenish screams and screeches that some of our pretty maidens deafen us with, even in polite circles—but that musical rippling, hearty bubbling laugh of a truly refined girl.

You must excuse all this sentimental "romancing," we positively *can't* help it, with these ghostly reminders of the dead past. "Fond recollection" will bring them up to haunt us, just as "the scent of the roses *will* hang" around the vase in which they have been distilled. [Pardon this old quotation—you know we only have our Bibles and the JOURNAL up here to study.]

If all the kind regrets at your absence, and the hearty wishes for your presence, from your many friends who visited here this summer, could have reached your ears your heart would have been gladdened. It is very flattering to be so kindly remembered by our absent friends.

I trust you will not deny yourself, and your friends such a great pleasure another season, and I wish here upon this subject "to point a moral."

If I had an able, persuasive pen that would coin words as effective as those of great diplomats I would turn the hearts and the faces of our town people Catawbawise from henceforth.

We have been accused *too often* of failing in State pride; and are we not accused justly? These are the only North Carolina Springs of any note or accommodation, and yet, comparatively, how few North Carolinians visit them, or sustain them. Instead of wisely improving them and building them up, the money is carried to the Virginia Springs, to Saratoga and elsewhere. These others have obtained too great prestige for me to institute comparisons, but if you had been here this season you would coincide with me in assuring our town people that the accommodations have been excellent, the fare incomparable—nowhere could it have been better.

We have had about four hundred visitors, composed of the very best society in the country—its tone unexceptionable and harmonious.

This ought to be a State institution. It can be easily made one of which we shall all be proud. Instead of shunning it, and taking away to other States patronage and influence, let us lend a helping hand in building it up until *all* shall acknowledge that it proudly and fairly competes with any of the noted Virginia Springs.

I presume you are *au fait* with a project on foot to materially change the managers and management. The Company is being rapidly formed; several thousands have been subscribed. The shares are $500 each—two shares entitling the holder to a lot on which he can erect a cabin of his own, if he so chooses, either to rent or occupy.

I know you feel very much interested in the welfare of the Sparkling Catawba, and have an appreciating sense of its natural beauties, and its remunerative capabilities. I therefore beg you for North Carolina's sake to give it the weight of your influence in Wilmington. It needs only to be known to be appreciated, and you can bring it before the public with better grace than these over-modest native Carolinians.

I think you would be equally sorry with myself, if Wilmington, our only purely commercial town, should have no representatives in this Company, and no voice, or hand, in directing its management, or building it up. Let it not be said of her, she passes by on the other side, repeating the past history of the State in letting strangers find out the value of her resources.

You know, of course that the Charlotte and Rutherford Road will connect with the Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, bringing these Springs within 12 hours ride of Wilmington.

I do hope this will meet with your kind and generous attention.

Yours very truly, W.

The Virginia Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, VA.,
Sept. 23d, 1870.

Dear Journal:—Those who reside permanently in the mountains, insist that September and October are, with them, the most pleasant months of the year, and, judging from my present experience, I have no doubt that they are correct. Now the woods invite the sportsman; the angler betakes himself to the river; the changing hues of the forest delight the lover of nature, whilst the bracing air of the mornings and evenings gives elasticity to the step of the invalid. Then the reflection that he is away from the malaria of the lowlands, now exhibiting its most fatal influence, affords to the sojourner a sense of comfort and pleasure rarely attainable elsewhere.

Perhaps the greatest drawback at places of this character is the want of occupation to some, and of social pleasure to others. I have known one, at least, absolutely driven away by both these causes combined. Whilst the society is not characterized by the exclusiveness of Northern watering places, yet it is pretty well divided into groups composed of persons who hail from the same locality, or who had been previously acquainted. The Springs in this section of Virginia lie immediately on one of the great railroad thoroughfares between New Orleans and New York, and are of easy access to, and patronized principally by, residents of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Very few are to be met with from this State, and scarcely any from our own; the latter frequent the Greenbrier White, and that range of Springs lying on the Virginia Central road. The only sure way of securing social enjoyment is the formation of parties ten or twelve in number, hailing from the same section. They afford to each other exquisite companionship and sources of pleasure, which the solitary sojourner sighs for in vain.

It is, perhaps, too late to refer to the closing ball of the season, which recently took place here, and certainly would be, were my purpose simply to make a report of the "fashions." I have not the inclination, and by no means the ability to do this, as I never could appreciate the fashions properly, except when paying mantua maker's bills, a species of martyrdom to which I have yielded with becoming humility. I looked on the ball as an observer of life and manners, and as such I propose to speak of it.

A grand fancy dress and masquerade ball was the announcement. The masqueraders were somewhat numerous—the majority of the characters were consistently sustained, whilst several persons succeeded in making themselves eminently ridiculous, and seemed to think that a masque gives a license for clownishness and absurdity.—This, however, was the sole defect, for I can, with truth say, that the ball was a success, not as a masquerade, but a fine collection of Southern ladies and gentlemen of the highest character and cultivation. The combined arrogance and sycophancy of Shoddy, the pride and exclusiveness of mere wealth, were wanting, but instead of these, we had the grace, urbanity and dignity of those who received them as an inheritance, of which the severest trials of adversity had failed to deprive them.

Whilst some of the ladies were richly, and all becomingly, dressed, there was no attempt at vulgar display. The different styles of beauty were well represented—the black eyes and the blue shone in friendly rivalry, unconscious of the influence they were exercising over the sterner sex. Shades of temper were not unnoticed by close observers. One young lady, a native mountain flower, who came in from the vicinity, smiled so sweetly when her partner, not versed in the dance, mistook the figure, and was, withall, so handsome I could not help thinking that he who might call her wife would have a cheerful hearth and a happy home; and still another, in danger of being ousted of her place in the "Lancers," asserted her rights in such a positive, yet silent way, thinks I to myself, "Curtain lectures in store for somebody."

It would be vain for me to attempt anything like a minute, or even general description of the ladies who were present; each had her admirers, and more than one had fair claims to the position of "belle of the ball." Among the delegation from the "Montgomery White," was a fair friend from North Carolina, all grace and elegance; and another, born among these hills, who ranked with the loveliest, and attracted much attention, even that of a rather venerable gentleman, who bore testimony to her merits, and asked, somewhat ungallantly, "How old is she?" "Ah, too young for you," was the cruel and unpardonable response. She reminded me of a little lady in our own State, whose exquisite beauty of form and feature, would have shone conspicuous among them all; but whether she is to be found on the sunny slopes of the Cape Fear, amid the lilies of the Neuse, or the belles of the Roanoke, let him who may feel interested discover for himself.

If I had been compelled, however, to award the crown to any lady who was present on the occasion, I should have been sorely puzzled between the rival claims of Alabama and Virginia. The two ladies to whom I refer are not especially noted for beauty of countenance; others were there who excelled either in this respect, but none, I think, to equal them in all those charms which must unite to produce the highest excellence—dignified, yet polite and affable, every feature lit up with expression and intelligence, each moving in the promenade as if "—— in light of her own making." And occasionally, when surrounded by a group of gentlemen, holding converse with them all, I thought they might serve to illustrate the highest type of Southern womanhood. Of a verity, no man could look on the scene then before me, without joining in the lines of Burns,

> Auld Nature swears, the lovely dears
> Her noblest work she classes, O;
> Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
> And then she made the lasses, O!

Few are aware of the great pleasure to be derived from foot rambles among the mountains. I have found no more delightful way of passing my time, and have explored most of the vicinity. The highest hill-top in this immediate locality here, from a tree on its summit, during the whole war, a Confederate flag, the work of two lovely daughters of New Orleans and two of Memphis, who reached the site by a circuitous route, and enlisted the services of a "man and brother" to float it from the topmost branch. A few days ago, with a young friend, and Capt. A. W. Stokes, of Mississippi, the companion of many pleasant walks, I started to the point indicated. The Captain would go right up the face of the mountain, in some places nearly perpendicular, and but for the determination not to be outdone by my juniors, I must have succumbed. To add to my perplexities, my hat, in the most difficult part of the ascent, took a freak of rolling far away, until stopped by a friendly twig. "Was it for this, thou most wretched specimen of head gear," I said by way of apostrophe, "that I appropriated six dollars to thy purchase from a terribly attenuated purse, and elevated thee to a conspicuous position on my venerable head, while, owing to the very attractive appearance of him who deigned to place himself under thy protection, thou wast the observed of all observers." But in vain, I was compelled to retrace my steps, and, having caught the truant, made my way to my companions, who were resting and enjoying the scene. At last we reached the summit, and were both rapid and astonished by the distant and vivid mountain view before us, the Roanoke river presenting a grateful variety to the eye, and the whole seem second only to "Fisher's view," referred to in a previous letter. In consideration of all the incidents stated, we are at a loss whether to name the view "Rebel Peak" or "Stokes' Hill."

Another scene, with Capt. Calhoun, the gentlemanly proprietor, as our guide, we visited on the 21st. We drove within three-fourths of a mile of the spot—alighting, a couple of hundred yards brought us to the mouth of a ravine among the spurs of the Blue Ridge, which narrows gradually until it presents the appearance of a mountain gorge. We walked over a continued bed of huge boulders, showered there by the hand of nature, rocks also on each side of us, rising almost perpendicular, the mountains towering far overhead, yet the forest growth reaching to our very feet. After some labor we reached the scene, where the water, now not large in volume, falls a distance of sixty feet over an abrupt precipice of stone. The whole glen is "grand, glowing and peculiar," and takes its name from a most melancholy incident. The falls became known to the visitors at the Springs late in August, 1868. A party of ladies and gentlemen, providing themselves with refreshments, started then to visit them; among them were Robert Stiles, a fine specimen of muscular development and manly beauty, noted for his feats of strength and agility, and his sister, both residents of Richmond, Va., arrived at the place, and while the rest of the company, seated on a broad rock at the foot of the falls, were enjoying themselves, Robert scrambled up the ascent, crossed the gorge, descended to the opposite side, and climbed a grape vine to the top of a tree, seating himself on one of the limbs overhanging his friends. Returning to descend, he grasped at a knot projecting from the body of the tree, which gave way, and in an instant he was dashed on the rock beneath. He never breathed again. That party, so exuberant in the morning, returned with one desolate heart among them, and all sorrow-stricken. The incident cast a gloom over all, and the season now drew near to a close. The falls have been since called by his name. Perhaps ages hence the sad tale, become traditional, will evoke the sympathy of listeners, whilst the murmuring waters will sing his *requiem* forever.

I have, I know, trespassed too far on your space, but as this is my last letter, I must claim your indulgence. Allow me to bear my testimony to the medicinal value of this water, which has relieved me temporarily, at least of every symptom of dyspepsia of several years standing. From the experience of others I have some hope that the relief will be permanent. Capt. Calhoun, the resident partner, gives his personal attention to the whole management, and leaves nothing undone to promote the comfort of his guests. The invalid who seeks the benefit of the waters here, may rest satisfied that he will receive the kindest attention.

To the acquaintances I have made among the hills, not forgetting one, much my junior, "graced with all grace to grace a gentleman" whose society was to me a source of much pleasure, to your readers and yourselves, health and happiness.

NORTH STATE.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F.

FIFTH DAY.

The Grand Lodge assembled yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the hall of the order, on Gay street, pursuant to adjournment, M. W. Grand Sire Farnsworth presiding. The only matter of general interest was the adoption of nine resolutions, relating to non-payment of dues. These resolutions declare that a member of the order who becomes in arrears for dues for the period of one year may be suspended or dropped from membership, but he cannot be expelled from the order on account of being in arrears for dues; a member suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated in lodge or encampment within one year after suspension by paying the amount of one year's dues; after one year he must pay for reinstatement the fee charged for initiate of the same age; in case a suspended member wishes to connect himself with another lodge or encampment in the same jurisdiction, he may, within five years after suspension, take out a card of payment of one year's dues and cost of card. If after five years' suspension a member shall be entitled to a dismissal certificate, which the lodge shall grant upon the receipt of one dollar.

If a suspended member wishes to regain membership in another jurisdiction the lodge to which he belonged shall grant a dismissal certificate upon the payment of one dollar; if a lodge, &c., has refused to reinstate a member for non-payment of dues, the lodge shall grant a dismissal certificate upon the payment of one dollar; where the books of an extinct lodge, &c., have been lost or destroyed, the Grand Secretary or Grand Scribe, as the case may be, upon being satisfied of the good standing of any member or such extinct lodge or encampment, may issue to him a card of withdrawal. Where the books of a defunct lodge, &c., are in the possession of a Grand Scribe or Secretary, he may issue cards to former members of the defunct subordinate; such cards shall have the same privilege as a card issued by any existing subordinate; that dismissal certificates may be received upon deposit in any lodge, &c., as the case may be, but the privilege of visiting a lodge or encampment shall not be awarded to the holder of a dismissal certificate; the certificate shall be provided by the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and be sold at the same rate as cards.

Seven reports were made in relation to the lodges or degree of Rebekah, which were laid over. The proposed amendment to the constitution, providing that the sessions of this Grand Lodge shall not be held elsewhere than in Baltimore oftener than once in three years was laid over.

After a secret session the lodge adjourned.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge will close to-day, after the installation of the new officers.—Balt. *Sun, Sept. 24th.*

STATE NEWS.

COTTON 14½ cents in Newbern.

CORN in Raleigh $1.02½ per bushel.

The Episcopal ladies of Warrenton realized $100 from a Fair held last week.

Rev. George L. Winkler, a promising young divine of the Moravian Church, died recently in Salem.

THE colored Baptists of Raleigh have been very successful in a Fair recently held in that city.

THE Synod of the Presbyterian Church of this State meets in Raleigh on the 5th of October.

GREEN Simmons and Shade Pate, (refreshing names) still grace the Wayne County Board of Commissioners.

CRAVEN COUNTY has a man 73, and his wife 54, with a babe but a few months old.

CRAVEN COUNTY aggregates about 25,000 people, an increase of over 30 per cent. during the decade.

MR. Daniel Edwards, an old citizen of Wayne county, was recently severely injured, by being thrown from a cart, that he died shortly afterwards.

THE Institution for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind is to commence the next session about the latter part of October.

THE Trustees of Greensboro Female College have contracted with parties for the reconstruction of the buildings of this Institution and the work is in progress.

THE Central Agricultural Fair opens at Henderson, on October 11th. Kemp B. Battle, Esq., delivers the address on Thursday the 13th.

KAPNOPHYTE is the name of a new fertilizer, the mode of preparing which has been recently patented by E. Whitley & Co., of Murfreesboro, N. C.

MR. J. J. OVERBY, of Raleigh, announces himself as a Conservative candidate for the seat in the next House, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. Hodge, Republican.

THE *Standard* records a late Ku-Kluxing in Chatham county, but, in this instance, two *white* citizens, said to be Conservatives, and the wife of one of them, were the parties whipped.

DR. G. W. Blacknall, of the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, proposes to pay one dollar a pound for the best ten pounds of butter that shall be exhibited at the next State Fair, the product of North Carolina.

THE Newbern *Republican* tells us why its city papers come to us "in a bunch." We exonerate the postal department entire, and charge the delay to the papers themselves.

WE regret exceedingly to note the resignation of Prof. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind. He has accepted a similar position in the Ontario (Canada) Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

RESUMPTION.—The publication of the *Standard* is resumed. When the necessary arrangements are perfected the publishers will be announced. It is hoped that the perusal of the *Standard* will prove to readers and patrons acceptable and profitable.—*Standard.*

AUNT ABBY HOUSE.—This old Confederate woman is well known to many of Gen. Lee's late army. At a protracted meeting in Franklin county, the preacher asked if she did not want religion. "No," said aunt Abby, "it was religion enough for me when Gilliam and Rogers were elected, and Judge Brooks turned Jo. Turner out of jail."—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The *Sentinel* says: It is now rumored that carpet-baggers J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley and Tim F. Lee have relieved the *Standard* office of some of its complications and that it will be revived under the editorial auspices of S. S. Ashley and J. C. L. Harris. This indicates that the sickness of the *Standard* is unto death!

IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A private letter from Raleigh, N. C., received here, states that soon after the meeting of the new Legislature articles of impeachment will be preferred against Governor Holden, and that, as far as the facts are now known, no doubt is felt that a two-thirds vote of the House of the Legislature will be secured in favor of them for trial in the Senate. He will be charged with the violation of the *habeas corpus* clause of the Constitution, and the laws of the Legislature of that State made in pursuance thereof, though other specifications will be included in the proposed indictment.

WILL RESIGN.—The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: "We are pleased to learn that Judge Thomas, after due reflection, declines holding the Fall Courts. This is as it should be. The purity and integrity of the bench should be maintained at all hazards and to this end Judge Thomas should have resigned when he was first nominated as the candidate for Congress, and before he ever entered the campaign. But even now Judge Thomas reflects credit on himself in declining to hold the courts. We know not who his successor will be, but hear the name of Col. Clark most conspicuously mentioned. Judge Thomas went to Raleigh to-day (Monday.) Owing to these circumstances no Court will be held at Wilson until another Judge is appointed, which will probably be to-morrow.

TIMES OF HOLDING THE FAIRS.—Let all interested cut out the following and paste it up for reference:

The Henderson Fair will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of October.

The North Carolina Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Fair, at Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of October.

The Petersburg (Va.) Agricultural Fair will be held on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of October.

The Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society will hold its first "Annual Fair" at Weldon on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of November.

The Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be held in Wilmington on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of November.

The time for the Cumberland County Fair has not yet been settled.

We have not been able to learn whether the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will have a Fair this Fall or not. It was spoken of at one time, but we have seen nothing in the papers concerning it lately.

The Raleigh and Gaston R. R. cleared, during the last year, $87,871 62.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention will hold its next session, early in November in Raleigh.

FOUR of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad robbers escaped from Warren county jail on last Sunday.

THE Sheriffs of Stanly, Onslow and Duplin counties settled with the State Treasurer on Monday. Stanly paid $3,148.68, Duplin $2,504.61 and Onslow $3,986.74.

The *Sentinel* is authority for the statement that "Blow-your-horn-Billy" was asked to take $1,000 of stock in a new company to run the *Standard*. "No," said Billy, usign one of the Governor's expletives, "I am tired of printing papers for a party that can't read, and where all the leaders are *its dead heads.*"

THE store of Mr. J. M. Morriset, at Scotland Neck, together with the stock, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Saturday night. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

AMONG the candidates to the Naval Academy, who recently passed at the examination in Annapolis, we notice the name of Thomas C. Whitehead, of North Carolina.

THE *Standard* says: We are informed that Hon. C. R. Thomas, member elect to Congress from the first district, has resigned his position as Judge, and that Col. W. J. Clarke has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

THE engineer corps, engaged in surveying the line of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, have arrived within seven or eight miles of Salisbury, and will complete the survey by the first of next week. The distance will be about 79 miles.

THE *Sentinel* learns that Charles H. Snead, of Johnston, one of Holden's Radical pets, and an Justice of the Peace, charged with horse stealing, was tried and convicted, last week, at Smithfield, His Honor, Judge Watts, presiding.

WHERE IS JO?—Joseph William, the Governor's son, left the city some two weeks ago for parts unknown. He took no carpet-bag, but several large trunks, sufficient to pack up for a small family and then leave room for State bonds. It was thought Joseph had gone with a letter from Dad to ask President Grant for a "*post*" or place.—*Sentinel.*

SPECIAL PREMIUMS, N. C. STATE FAIR.—The Navassa Guano Company at Wilmington, N. C., Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President and D. MacRae, Esq., Secretary, has authorized the offer of a special premium of on ton of their guano for the best pair of mules raised in the State. This is a very valuable offer, as the guano readily sells for $65 per ton at Wilmington and is one of the best artificial manures manufactured.

O. L. Burch, Esq., offers a special premium of $5 on the best pair of gents' boots made in the State.—*Sentinel.*

THE Raleigh *Standard* jumps Jim Crow about as gracefully as the traditional cow jumped over the moon. It has made the astounding discovery that there are Ku Klux in New York city; that the head centre of the organization is located there, and that all of the printing for the alleged order is done there in the office of the *Revolution*, a paper published and edited by women, and advocating woman's rights.—We shall look, in the next issue of the *Standard*, for a call from the Governor for several regiments of "North Carolina State Troops" for the purpose of subduing the Ku Klux in New York city, especially those in the office of the *Revolution.*

A COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.—We clip the following paragraph from the *Daily Bulletin*, a commercial and financial journal published in New York, complimentary to one of the enterprising Raleigh Dry Goods houses. It is a very rare thing for an establishment so far off in the country to receive so flattering a notice from a journal in the great commercial emporium:

"One of the handsomest and most commodious dry goods stores in the South is that of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, N. C. The building is 53 feet 4 inches wide by 120 feet deep, three stories high, with an iron front; and the store proper is 40x120 feet, and 15 feet high. The two upper stories comprise one room, "Tucker Hall," the finest exhibition room in the State, and with few exceptions in the South. The entire establishment is the tangible evidence of the successful working of a business conducted on sound principles. The present owners are the representatives of a mercantile house of fifty years standing, who, when injured nearly to the point of ruin by the late war, by great exertion kept their business running and paid their creditors dollar for dollar."

LAST OF THE TRIO.—We mentioned, one day last week, as an item of news, taken from an Asheville paper, the arrest of one Joe Shelton for the murder of Joel Holcombe, in August, 1864. The facts in regard to this murder, as we have them from one who knows, are as follows:

This Joe Shelton, with two of his cousins, all members of Kirk's banditti that so annoyed the people of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina during the late war, went to the home of Mr. Holcombe, on Walnut Creek, in Madison county, N. C,, some time in August, 1864, where they found him mowing hay in his meadow, and for no other reason than that he was a Confederate, shot him down in the presence of his wife and another woman, and then, with Indian ferocity, scalped him. At the same time they fired at the woman who was with Holcombe's wife, wounding her in the temple and cutting off part of her ear.

One of the three scoundrels was afterwards killed by a part of the 14th N: C, battalion of cavalry, after he had killed Maj. Roberts of that command. Another of them was burned to death, refusing to surrender, by the burning of a house under which he had crept, the house having been set on fire by the enraged soldiers, after the death of Maj. Roberts.

This last of the trio, having volunteered from Tennessee to come to North Carolina with Kirk to exercise his savage and murderous propensities on our people, was recognized as he passed through Buncombe, was arrested, and now lies in jail in Asheville to await his trial for murder.

And this is but a sample of the class of demons Governor Holden employed Kirk to bring with him from Tennessee to overawe, abuse and oppress the people of Alamance and Caswell. What an attitude such conduct places him in before the world!

The Ku-Klux Canards.

Governor Holden, Senator Abbott and Judge Tourgee, of North Carolina, still keep on writing to the papers their accusations, recriminations and explanations about who was responsible for the acknowleged fraud of saying that 4,000 or 5,000 houses in that State had been broken open by the Ku-Klux-Klan. We have no personal interest in the quarrel, and do not care upon whom the lie sticks at last; but it is worth our while to know that they all own it to be a lie, and that the most extravagant statement now clung to as to the number of houses fractured by the mysterious maraunders is limited to 400 or 500! The Munchausenism originally appeared in the New York Tribune, and was straightway made the text of exciting editorials in all the Radical press, calling upon the Federal Government to exterminate the Ku-Kluxes. All of which occurred about the time of the North Carolina election, and was meant to redound to the profit of Holden and the other Radicals of that State—as it did not, as the sequel showed. Governor Holden, and the other parties to the triangular newspaper duel, seem to think they are making a clean breast of it when they confess that the number of houses ransacked by the Ku-Kluxes was only one-tenth of that at first stated. But what assurance have we that *that* is the truth? May not a fuller confession of some one of the three bring down the number to 40 or 50, or even 4 or 5? We have no trustworthy data about the Ku-Klux misdeeds in North Carolina or elsewhere; but it is perfectly evident that they have been grossly exaggerated for political effect. Hereafter, when we see astounding statements of the outrages committed by those gaunt and sheeted bugaboos, just before election, we shall know how much credence to give them.

N. Y. *Journal of Commerce.*

THE VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.
WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

An armistice for 48 hours was concluded at Mizieres on Monday, for the removal of the wounded.

TOURS, Sept. 28.

A disposition to resist to the last is stronger in the West and South. The troops continue to pour into Tours.

Advices to Sunday by balloon, state that perfect order existed in the city of Paris.

The Prussians have marched into Orleans

LONDON, Sept. 28.

There was a grand parade of the Prussians in the Court yard of Versailles yesterday. he Crown Prince was standing under the statue of Louis 14th, and distributed honors to the soldiers.

The Duke of Wurtemburg was wounded at St. Cloud.

The Mobiles are deserting at Paris. Two hundred were shot for insubordination.

King William dispatches to the Queen that the capitulation of Strasburg occurred at 11 o'clock last evening.

The reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war.

The army at the South is mobilized and movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

All Democratic papers suppressed during the Empire, have resumed publication.

The people of the suburbs of Paris have returned to their houses, from whence they were driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The Times says, France may be serious and heroic in refusing to cede territory, but it is rather inconsistent with her avidity in seizing the territory in the region around Paris for twenty kilometres, depopulated and devastated. A few courageous shop keepers alone remain in the villages, tempted by the enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on the gunboats while passing, St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several French.

The Prussians are erecting a battery at Sevre. A lively fire has been opened on them from fort D'Issy while at work.

[Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Prussians, on entering Meaux made a requisition for horses, but remained only a short time Their evident intention is to sweep South France.

The Capital has been removed to Poitiers.

TOURS, Sept. 28.

A dispatch just received announces that the Prussians have not entered Orleans. They came near the city, halted, and then commenced moving backward towards Paris. The civilians whom they captured, and subsequently released, say that Prince Albert received a dispatch which suddenly changed his plans.

The Prussians entirely evacuated Fontainbleau. They imposed no tax on the citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

The Prussians attacked Raon on Monday, and were repulsed.

TOURS, Sept. 27.

Jules Favre's official report concludes, from the manner in which all his efforts for peace were met by the Germans, they are determined upon conquest. Interviews were altogether useless, as he has proved. Prussia, contrary to The Press are repelling the charge that Strasburg was bombarded while crowded with women and children, and says that Ulrich has persisted in refusing departure to non combattants.

The Foreign Office has advised the North German diplomats abroad that no Government exists at Paris. The Government de facto exists at Tours, hence Paris is left with bare military treatment.

The announcement is repeated that the Emperor has revoked the decree creating a regency. It is asserted that he has sent an envoy to Metz to consult with Bazaine on the peace propositions, This news has been suppressed in Berlin as far as possible.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

The ideas broached by Thiers at Vienna, that the Prussians are insincere in the demand for Alsace and Lorraine, are ridiculed on all sides in Berlin.

MENDELHEIM, Sept. 28.

The surrender of Strasburg was signed at 2 o'clock this morning. 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms at 8 o'clock.

MADRID, Sept. 28.

The vomito is spreading at Barcelona. The people are leaving and business is suspended.

The practical nullification of the emancipation, by Cuba, is agitating the papers. They quote the advertisements from Havana journals of children for sale and contracts for slave labor, which is, practically, a continuation of slavery, and in violation of the express law of the land.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.

In the Riechstrath yesterday, confidence in the Ministry was voted by a large majority.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Board for a revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions.

The citizens of Mezieres and Charleville are fugitives. Many of them have been welcomed by Belgium.

Hegeria is threatened with bombardment by the Prussians.

The question of Italian immunity will be the subject of the plebiscitum.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Prussian Government officially denies the presence of a national vessel in either the Black or Red Seas bearing the name of "Hortha" or "Bertha."

It is understood that Alsace and Loraine will be represented by the commission, and for the present be exempted from Federal burthens.

The Telegraph has a balloon special dated Tours on Wednesday evening, stating that the Prussians are retiring towards Paris. Great confidence exists in Paris.

The Times has a special giving the following intelligence: On Tuesday the French made another sortie from Metz consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.—The French advanced to Arsie Orieux, where they were defeated, but carried back the wounded, the dead and Prussian prisoners The village was burned by shells.

The guns which were lately in position before Strasburg are being hurried on to Paris. Some have already arrived.

The following is the Prussian headquarters: King William is at Versailles; the Crown Prince is at Versailles; the Crown Prince of Saxony is at Grand Fromblay.

Carrier pigeons are the only means of communication between Tours and Paris.

The balloons offered too fair a mark for the Prussians.

The Railway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid.

TOURS, September 29.

The Government publishes a dispatch this morning from the French Consul at Basle, contradicting the surrender of Strasburg.

The Prussians made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults. The white flag was subsequently displayed for truce to bury the dead, which gave rise to the rumor that the city was captured. The early fall, however, is probable, and notwithstanding the denial of the Consul at Basle, M. Thiers has a strong belief that the rumor is not groundless.

BRUSSELS, Sept 29.

The papers deny the excitement here over the failure of the peace negotiations. The Independence Belge, referring to Bismarck's contradiction of Favre's statements, says Favre's statements must be signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck.

MR. B. A. HOWELL, Sheriff elect of Robeson county, having failed to present his bond as such, in the time specified, the Commissioners have elected Mr. R. McMillan to fill his place. Mr. McMillan is a sterling Conservative and will fulfill the duties of his new office well and impartially. The bond for the office has been fixed at $40,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	30 @	32	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 15 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	17 @	19	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	17½@	20	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	14 @	16	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	16½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	30 @	34	
Dundee	00 @	30	
Flax	32 @	34	
Double Ane'l	33 @	35	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	9½@	12	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	1 60 @	1 75	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @30 00		
No. 2	00 00 @00 00		
No. 3	00 00 @00 00		
Mullets	6 00 @ 9 00		
Herring,			
East	8 00 @ 9 00		
N.C.roe	0 00 @12 50		
do cut	8 00 @10 00		
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00		
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @11 00		
Superfine	6 00 @ 6 25		
Fine	5 50 @ 5 75		
Ex. Super	6 25 @ 6 50		
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @ 8 50		
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25		
GLUE, ℔ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @85 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 10 @ 1 15		
Oats	50 @	65	
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30		
Rice, rough	75 @ 2 00		
Carolina	7½@	9	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @ 1 50		
Northern	1 10 @ 1 25		
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton.	100 00@110 00		
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @ 2 25		
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00		
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00		
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00		
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00		
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00		
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50		
LUMBER, (River,			
Flr Bds	15 00 @17 00		
Wide do	12 00 @14 00		
Scantling	10 00 @12 00		
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0		
From store	0 00 @ 1 35		
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	23 @	27	
do bbls	27 @	30	
Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00		
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @ 2 35		
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 35		
Hard	0 00 @ 1 35		
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 1 50		
Tar, in ord'r	0 00 @ 1 80		
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 2 25		
Rosin, pale	3 75 @ 4 50		
do No. 1	2 50 @ 3 50		
do No. 2	1 50 @ 1 80		
do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 40		
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	35	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 00 @ 5 50		
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00		
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50		
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00		
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 25 @ 2 75		
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 75 @ 1 00		
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50		
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon			
(Smoked).			
Hams	21 @	23	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	18 @	19	
Hog round	18 @	20	
Western Bacon			
(Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	17@18		
Shoulders	14@15		
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'n	15 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'n	33 @	45	
Cheese	16 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	21 00 @23 00		
Thin "	00 00 @00 00		
Prime	00 00 @00 00		
Rump	00 00 @27 00		
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 50 @2 00		
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @ 1 50		
from store	0 00 @ 1 60		
American	1 50 @ 0 00		
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	12½ @	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	14	
C	13½@	14	
B	14 @	14½	
A	15 @	15½	
Crushed	15½ @	16	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	5½@	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50		
Common	2 25 @ 2 50		
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00		
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00		
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	10 00 @10 50		
Mill, prime	7 50 @ 8 00		
Mill Fair	6 00 @ 7 00		
Mill, inferior to			
ord	3 00 @ 5 00		
TALLOW, ℔ lb	10 @ 0 11		

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, September 29, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market has generally ruled firm, and prices show a slight advance—closing quiet at $2 3 5 for soft and $1 35 for new hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts are very light for the season, being barely adequate for distillers' uses, and we quote a moderate demand. The week's transactions are as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	New Hard.
Friday	150	$2 25	$1 25
Saturday	114	2 30	
Monday	185	2 35	1 35
Tuesday	136	2 35	
Wednesday	283	2 35	1 35
Thursday	130	2 35	1 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—In this article we have no change to report for the week just ended. There has existed a steady demand each day, and all offered on market has been taken at 35 cents ℔ gallon for Southern packages. Receipts have been very small, and there is very little stock remaining unsold in factors' hands. Below we give the sales for the week.

Friday	75	casks	at 35	cents	℔ gallon.	
Saturday	40	"	" 35	"	"	"
Monday	13	"	" 35	"	"	"
Tuesday	139	"	" 35	"	"	"
Wednesday	189	"	" 35	"	"	"
Thursday	25	"	" 35	"	"	"

ROSIN—During the week just ended the market for all grades has ruled exceedingly dull, and to effect sales a reduction on former figures has been submitted to. The advices from abroad are not so good, and this fact, coupled with the scarcity of ship room now in port, has caused buyers mostly to keep out of market and there is scarcely any disposition shown to operate.—Receipts are quite small, and the stock is only moderate, but in the absence of sales of moment is accumulating in factors' hands. We quote nominally at $1 40 for strained, $1 50@$1 85 for No. 2, $2@$3 25 for No. 1, and $3 25@$4 for Pale. The week's sales are as follows: Saturday, 335 bbls at $1 50 for No 2, $3 for No 1, $3 25 for low Pale, $3 50 for Pale, and $4 50 for extra Pale; Monday, 307 bbls at $1 55 for No 2, $1 75@$1 85 for extra No 2, and $3 for No 1; Wednesday, 255 bbls at $1 40 for strained (tale bbl) $1 45 for low No 2. $1 55 for No 2, and $1 90@$2 50 for No 1; Thursday, 228 bbls at $1 40 for strained, on the spot and delivered, and $2 for low No 1—℔ 280 lbs.

TAR—Is without change since our last. There has existed a fair demand, and all brought to market has found ready sale. Receipts are small, for the week reaching only 498 bbls, which sold at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—There is nothing new to report in the market for empty spirit barrels. No demand worthy of mention, and there is a full stock in dealers' hands. We quote from wharf as follows; Second hand country at $2 10@$2 20 as they run, $2 30@$2 40 for selected, and $2 60@$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 for new.

BEESWAX—Is enquired for, and sells at 30@32 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—The arrivals of beeves are moderate, and there is a fair stock on market, while we report only a light demand at present for butchering purposes. On the hoof we quote small sales at 7@8 cents ℔ lb. for net meat, as in quality. Sheep are rather scarce, and find sale at $2 75@$3 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in merely retail enquiry, and the market is fairly supplied. Selling in quantities to suit, from the mills, at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—The continued unfavorable advices from both home and foreign market's has caused a further decline in the price of this article, and this fact, together with a scarcity of ship room, has retarded operations, and the price is fully—cent lower than quoted in our last. Under these circumstances buyers are operating cautiously, and the market closes quiet at figures given below. Receipts have been moderate, the bulk of which has changed hands, and there is only a small stock now offering. Sales of 416 bales as follows: 7 at 14¼, 59 at 14½, 7 at 14¾, 151 at 15, 154 at 15¼, 6 at 15⅜, 20 at 15¾, and 24 at 16 cents We quote the market as closing quiet at the following figures: Ordinary 12½ cents, good ordinary 14 cents, low middling 14¾ cents, middling 15 cents, and strict middling 15¼ cents ℔ lb.

EGGS—Continue to be brought in sparingly, and meet with steady sale at 25@30 cents ℔ dozen, as in quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Only a small stock of all descriptions at present, but sufficient to meet the limited demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—For this article there is only a light jobbing demand, and the market rules quiet at about former figures. There is a full stock of all grades of Northern and Western brands, and small sales are being made from store at quotations given in table.

FISH—Mullets are very scarce and in demand. No receipts for the week, and we quote cargo price at $6 for pine. Selling from store at $6 50 for pine, and $9 for oak bbls.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have nothing favorable to report since our last. The stock in dealers' hands is very good, and there is no demand worthy of mention. Sales are being made in the small way from store at $1 10@$1 15 for mixed, and $1 20 ℔ bushel for white, sacks included. No receipts, and cargo price is merely nominal at 90 cents @$1 ℔ bushel.——OATS—Are in full stock, and demand meagre. Retail from store at 65@70 cents Cargo price nominal at 47½ cents.——PEAS—None of consequence coming in, and scarcely any on market. Cow are in demand, and would bring $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel.——RICE—Only a light stock of clean on market, and demand principally for retail lots. Carolina sells at 7½@9 cents ℔ lb.

HAY—Receipts continue meagre, and the stock in dealers' hands has become materially reduced. A good demand exists, and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote cargo price at $1 10@$1 15 for Northern, and $1 35 ℔ 100 lbs. for Eastern.

LIME—Supply fully fair, and we quote a moderate local demand. From store sales are being made at $1 35 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—Is in good supply, and there is little or no demand for shipment. The market rules dull at the following figures:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Supply fully fair, and only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

PEA NUTS—None on market, and wanted. We quote nominally at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bushel for prime and extra.

POTATOES—Sweet are in good supply, and sell from carts at 80 cents @$1 ℔ bushel. Irish are in moderate receipt, and sell at $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Is rather scarce, and in demand.—Sells at 25@35 cents for chickens, and 40@50 cents each for grown fowls.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market rules about the same as reported for a few weeks past. For North Carolina there is an active enquiry for retailers' purposes, and high prices could be readily obtained for receipts. None of consequence has been brought in for some time, and the market is at present almost if not entirely bare.—We quote at 20 cents for hog round, and 20@23 cents ℔ lb for hams, as in quality. For *Western* there is also a fair enquiry, and the market is moderately supplied. Prices are lower, and we quote from store as follows: Smoked, 15@16 cents for shoulders, 18@19 for sides, and 19@23 cents for hams;—dry salted, 14@16 cents for shoulders, and 16½@18 cents for sides, as in quantity.——LARD—Northern is in fair stock, and only a small business doing from store at 15@21 cents ℔ lb ——PORK—Is lower, and market moderately supplied with Northern. See table for store quotations.

SALT—Is in rather better supply, and demand fair. Received for the week 3,000 sacks coastwise, and 3,900 sacks from Liverpool. The former went into store, and the latter sold on private terms. We quote as selling in the small way at $1 45@$1 50 for American, and $1 50@$1 55 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are dull, and only small boat loads are selling at $2 25@$2 75 for Common, and $3 50@$5 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—The demand for mill purposes is somewhat checked, and in consequence the market rules rather dull. Only a few rafts have been received, and sold at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is coming in slowly, and finds quick sale. By the boat load we quote as selling at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are firmer, and prices are higher. Considerable produce offering shipment, and vessels are scarce and wanted. We refer to our table for prices paid both steam and sail vessels.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 40	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 40	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 80	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 40	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 40	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 80	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 40	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 12½
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10 00

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Noon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

Radicalism.

The Rutherford *Star*, a Radical paper, says truly that the cause of its party defeat in this State resulted from "the extravagance and corruption of the Legislature, the appointment of rascals and thieves as Presidents of railroad corporations; the nomination of bad, worthless men for office; and, lastly, incompetency of those placed in power to administer the affairs of the State. We may add, an utter disregard of advice from the best men in the party, and affiliation of the 'powers that be' with corrupt, designing scoundrels."

Now this looks very much like a rehash of the editorials of Conservative papers before the election. We were taken to task by Radical papers and speakers for using these identical expressions; but when rogues fall out honest men get their dues. Here is a very candid opinion by a Radical editor of the worthlessness and corruption of his party leaders—a fact, however, which the people of North Carolina seemed to have detected before this editor. In fact, their judgment, expressed at the ballot-box, appears to have opened the eyes of the *Star*. We are led to believe from what we see and hear that the Radicals have a very general disgust for one another as individuals and as partisans, and when the scoundrels do begin to turn State's evidence what exposures there will be to be sure.—The time will soon come when some of them will call upon the very hills and rocks to fall down and hide them from the public scorn and contempt which will be heaped upon them.

What a reckoning North Carolina has in store for her degenerate sons.

History of North Carolina.

Rev. T. B. KINGSBURY, of Oxford, proposes to write a history of North Carolina from 1860 to 1865. This is an enterprise in which the author will have the sympathy and co-operation of every true North Carolinian. He proposes to enter upon a work in which every native and adopted son of the State should feel a direct interest. North Carolina has never had justice done her. The deeds of her gallant sons are unknown, even in the State. With the exception of the very creditable, but rather prejudiced, work of that talented authoress, Mrs. SPENCER, "The Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina," which, as its name indicates, is a limited and local record of the deeds of our soldiers, there has been no effort made by any citizen of the State to rescue from oblivion the gallantry of her sons or to claim the credit to which North Carolina is entitled.

In reading the elaborate work of Pollard, in which the real and imagined gallantry of so many officers and men is attempted to be handed down to posterity, we look in vain to see the least reference, in his grandiloquent record of the gigantic operations of 1863, to the services of that distinguished officer and Christian soldier, General PENDER. Nay, even his name does not once appear in the volume, though during that year he was promoted to be a Major General for gallantry and success on the field of Chancellorsville, and was mortally wounded two months later at Gettysburg, at the head of his division. He was at the time the youngest officer of his rank in the Confederate armies, and the first Major General killed in the Confederate service. Neither his glorious life nor still more glorious death served to win for him or his posterity the paltry consideration of an honorable mention among the thousands of worthless favorites whose names fill the pages of that book.

We do hope Dr. KINGSBURY will not falter in the work he has under consideration, and that he will receive such encouragement from the press and the people generally as the magnitude and importance of the undertaking deserve. He can make a rich contribution to history and do great and lasting service to his State for which, at least, future generations will bless him.

In regard to the proposed work Dr. KINGSBURY says:

> The book, if ever written by me, will be an octavo of, I suppose, some six hundred pages, and will be divided into three parts. Part first will be devoted to the historical statement; part second will contain graphic sketches of individual character. Biographical portraitures of Generals Pender, Pettigrew, Branch, Ramseur, Daniel, Anderson, Gordon and other distinguished dead will be given, and perhaps, sketches of some of the most eminent among the living soldiers will be included also. Part third will contain a full army Roster, in which will be published the name of every soldier, when he entered the service, when discharged, killed, &c.
>
> It is confidently believed that North Carolina sent more troops to the war than any Southern State according to population, and that she sustained greater loss by the casualties of war. This, I doubt not, can be made to appear from facts drawn from reliable sources. The book will be embellished with the likeness of our most prominent officers.

The Future—Its Work—A Convention.

That a great popular verdict has been rendered we all know. That with one consent the sovereign people have declared their will, we all admit. We sincerely trust we are all equally agreed upon the terms of that verdict, and the meaning of that will, and equally agreed as well upon the proper means as in the determination to carry it out. To us it seems plain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in the late election the people of North Carolina spoke with no uncertain sound. Their verdict, expressed in simple terms, was neither more nor less than a plain condemnation of the new-fangled notions and unnecessary tyrannical and corrupt changes in the constitution and laws of our fathers, and of the corrupt men who introduced them. The will of the sovereign people thus officially and authoritatively declared, was that these changes be speedily blotted from the statute book they now disgrace, and that the men who brought them about be speedily deprived of their power for evil. To execute this will of the people is the especial work of the members of the Legislature. They are the servants of the people, elected for this specific purpose, and it may be well to consider now, somewhat in detail, the work thus committed to them. And that there may be no possible mistake or misrepresentation, we do declare there is no intention to interfere with the Homestead Law, or to interfere with any right guaranteed to the colored citizen by the law of the land, or to interfere with the operation of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. These questions are not now in dispute, and every political party in the State is fully and publicly committed against their ever being again brought forward. There is enough of its own proper work for the future, without borrowing from the past.

This work of the future may be conveniently divided into two classes—that which can be accomplished by simple Legislative enactment, and that which can be done only by a body clothed with higher powers, to wit: a Convention. A single Legislature can accomplish much, but it cannot do everything that needs to be done, at least in a speedy and economical method. All the oppressive laws which have no higher sanction than a mere Legislative enactment, such, for instance, as the infamous Shoffner War Bill, and the bill authorizing the Governor to employ and pay spies without limit, and many others of oppressive character can, and, we presume, will at once be formally repealed by the next General Assembly. We presume, also, that articles of impeachment will at once be preferred by the House of Representatives against Governor Holden and Chief Justice Pearson. This course is due alike to these officers and to the people. Whether it will be expedient to pursue a like course towards Judges Jones, Watts and others, may admit of some doubt in view of the speedy anticipated change in the whole judicial system. In reference to Judge Tourgee it is, in our opinion, due to justice and due to the long-suffering people of the circuit over which he has so shamefully tyrannized, that he be driven by impeachment in disgrace from the Bench he has dishonored, forever incapacitated from holding office in North Carolina. It is not necessary for example sake, however, to incur the expense of impeaching all the men now in office who have been guilty of malfeasance. Most of them can be gotten rid of in a more expeditious and a more economical way.

But the purpose of the people, as declared in the late election, was not so much to remove certain corrupt officers as it was to abolish the offices and annul the law creating them. Their purpose was to strike at the root of the evil—at the system itself, fully as much as at those who were administering it.

Indeed, the very things the people most desire to be done can be done only after the Constitution has been altered, for the reason that the Constitution, which is the supreme, paramount law of the State, itself contains the obnoxious features. The whole judicial system must be remodeled and brought back as near as possible to that which gave us learned and upright judges. With a new, or rather with a restored judicial system, we can at once place upon the Bench men who will do justice to the citizen and honor to the State. The power to abolish the present system and the offices created by it, and to inaugurate in its stead a new one with new offices, to be filled by men of our own selection, is undoubted. The power thus to retire to private life every man now upon either Superior or Supreme Court Bench is beyond question. The people demand that this be done. They demand also that the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction be abolished; that the wretch, Ashley, be gotten rid of; that the old office of Superintendent of Common Schools be restored, and that the whole common school system be remodeled and at once put into active operation, so that our children may not grow up in ignorance. We can find plenty of real North Carolinians to carry out this great work.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works is a useless nuisance. The people demand that it be abolished, and they be no longer taxed to support its incumbent. Let the Code Commission be also abolished at once. Let the Code of Civil Procedure be also abolished, and let us return to the Common Law, to which we owe those glorious, inestimable rights and privileges—trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to which alone we owe it that Holden is not this day absolute monarch in North Carolina.

The people demand, also, that the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University be forthwith abolished, and that the present incompetent and obnoxious Faculty be dismissed, and good and true men put in their places.

The people demand that all of these things be done. This is their will, officially declared in the late election. The advantage of a democratic form of government—that in which the people govern themselves, regardless of individuals or dynasties—is that we can change, without bloodshed, not only our rulers, but the government itself and its organic law, whenever it is our pleasure so to do.

That the changes just enumerated should be made, the people of North Carolina have very recently peremptorily ordered. To make them the organic law of the land, the Constitution of the State must be changed, because the Constitution is itself the fruitful source of the abuses and oppressions under which we labor. The Constitution can be changed peaceably only in two ways—by successive legislative enactments and subsequent popular ratification, or by ordinance of a Convention of the people, to be called by the Legislature. As the sovereign people demand these changes, and have instructed their servants, the members of the General Assembly, to make them, and as they cannot be made so long as the present Constitution remains the supreme, paramount law of the land, the only question left for consideration is, which is the cheaper and more expeditious mode of altering the Constitution, that by legislative enactment or that by Convention? Let us count the cost. It may be safely assumed that a Convention will consist of only one hundred and seventy members, a number equal to the number of members of both houses of the General Assembly; that the *per diem* will not exceed $3 33⅓, and that the sesion will not last longer than thirty days. We can therefore readily calculate the cost of this mode of alteration:

Per diem of 170 members at ($3 33⅓ a day for 30 days) $100	$17,000
Per diem of Chief Clerk ($10 per day for 30 days)	300
Per diem of Assistant Clerk ($7 per day for 30 days)	210
Per diem of Principal Doorkeeper ($6 per day for 30 days)	180
Per diem of two Assistant Doorkeepers, ($5 per day for 30 days) $150	300
	$17,990
Add mileage, extras, expense of ratification by the people	$2,010
	$20,000

We feel sure thirty days will give ample time for a Convention to do all the people desire to be done. As soon as it is organized let each article of the Constitution be referred to an appropriate committee, who will consider and report what every man knows the people demand, which is simply a return to the old paths in all matters not affected by the result of the late war. This need scarcely consume ten days. Six months ought not to elapse before every change is made and the new Constitution in operation.

Let us see what it will cost to accomplish the same result by Legislative enactment and how long. It will require the consent of two different Legislatures and also a subsequent ratification by the people—so that even if the same result be accomplished in the shortest time possible by this mode, it will be at least two years and a half before it is done. It must therefore necessarily take two years longer. Why should we wait all this time? What will it cost to wait these two years? The saving in the single item of the cost of proceedings upon the impeachment of the various officers guilty of malfeasance who must be gotten rid of, and who without a Convention can be gotten rid of only by impeachment, will more than cover the whole cost of the Convention ten times over. The history of all impeachment trials shows that the process is a long and exceedingly tedious one, each trial generally consuming weeks of time. The saving made by preventing the extension of the sessions of two distinct Legislatures, with double sets of presiding officers, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., will be certainly twice the amount of the whole cost of the Convention, as there can be no reason to assume that either of the two Legislatures will be more expeditious than the Convention. The saving during the two years arising from the immediate abandonment of the present commissioner and township system and the immediate abandonment of the present complicated and costly proceedings in Courts of law, under the Code of Civil Procedure, will be almost incalculable. But we have something more definite than this. By a return to the "old paths" we save the

Salary of two Supreme Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum	$10,000
Salary of five Superior Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum	25,000
Salary of three Code Commissioners for two years, $2,500 per annum	15,000
Salary of Superintendent of Public Works, $2,500	5,000
Amount saved in two years by abolishing useless offices	$55,000
Whole cost of Convention	20,000
Clear gain on this single score	$35,000

But the Legislature will not come up to the full measure of its duty if it simply contents itself with removing Radical office-holders and installing Conservatives in their places. The people will not be satisfied that their will has been carried out, even though every office-holder in the State shall be a man of undoubted capacity and spotless integrity.

The cause of all our troubles lies deep-rooted in the Constitution itself, as well as in the men who are administering it. Such a Constitution and such a government as we have, cannot be made, by any set of men, to work satisfactorily to our people. Conceived in sin and born in iniquity, let us hide its corruption in the deepest grave we can find. Let us return at once, as near as may be, to the Constitution and Government of our fathers. Let our aim be, as speedily as possible, to seek again the old paths.

Such being our views, we are of opinion that the first bill introduced in the next Legislature ought to be one calling a Convention at as early a day as possible to make the alterations in the Constitution demanded by the people.

In conclusion, we take occasion to reiterate our declaration that there is no purpose to touch the Homestead Law, the rights of colored citizens or to obstruct or oppose the reconstruction acts of Congress.

The Tribune and Governor Holden.

The "accompanying documents" which Greeley appends to Governor Holden's denial of having garbled Judge Tourgee's lying letter place that functionary in rather a questionable predicament. Well, we dont know that the people of North Carolina will think less of their Governor or more of their Senator because the one is implicated in, and the other exonerated from, the garbling of that famous letter.—Nor is Judge Tourgee's character for veracity improved, because he wrote 400 or 500 houses instead of 4000 or 5000 houses as the number which had been broken open by the Ku Klux. Governor Holden has been guilty of as base conduct as this before to injure his fellow-citizens. His every act—his whole life, is false—false to his people—false to himself and false to his God. Disappointed in social and political aspirations, he has sold himself to the hatred of his fellow-citizens, of his native State, which rankles in his bosom. It has long since dragged him down from the position which his talents and his originally kind heart had elevated him.—He is now an object of pity even among those who propose to honor him politically and officially.

We know not what course the Governor will pursue to rid himself of this serious charge made by his political associates and pretended admirers. He has indeed been stricken in the house of his friends. The tools he expected to use to injure his own people have betrayed him. Caring neither for Holden nor the people of North Carolina, Abbott, Tourgee and the *Tribune* turn, with contempt, upon their pitiable instrument, because no longer useful, with which they attempted to fasten themselves and their party upon the vitals of the State.

North Carolina has thrown them off, and regenerated, will trample them under foot.

Poor Holden is the victim of their schemes and the surviving partner of their guilt.

Our Lumberton Correspondence.

We call attention to the communication of "Mack," published on our first page. We had seen the letter of "Blue Springs" in the *Standard* of the 15th inst., but had paid little attention to it. We supposed, of course, it was written by some Radical who was sore at the defeat of Col. Dockery, from whom the correspondent probably expected some favor, but the letter of "Mack" puts rather a new face on the matter. It seems that some aspirant for Congressional honors wrote the communication to the *Standard*; and, judging by "Mack's" description of the author, whom he seems to know, it was not Col. Dockery. Indeed, although we have heard that the latter gentleman has changed his mind on the subject of general amnesty since the election, we think he is too shrewd a politician to oppose the removal of Col. WADDELL'S disabilities after his private and public pledges on the subject. He would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.

But who is "Blue Springs?" We have been trying to fit the measure which "Mack" has drawn in such caustic lines. If "Mack" is to be relied on, the individual is a corpulent office-holder who is very sore on the subject of social ostracism, but very ambitious and not very scrupulous as to the means to be used in order to gratify his ambition. His compliments to the JOURNAL, as a bold advocate of Democratic principles and the only true exponent of them among all the newspapers of the State, is rather overpowering, but we fear he is not a good judge on that subject, inasmuch as his own record, according to "Mack," exhibits a confusion of ideas on politics.

In reading the communication of "Blue Springs" we were much entertained by the evident expectation of the writer that differences of taste as to names would create divisions in our party. That is, indeed, a forlorn hope. When we rid the State of present evils; when we restore the purity of our judiciary and put gentlemen on the Bench who will not prostitute their office by writing anonymous lies for political purposes, as Tourgee and others have done; when we shall get the whole machinery of the State government in working order, and in honest hands; when, in a word, we have nothing else to occupy ourselves with, we will consider the subject of political *names*, as representing political ideas, but even then there will be no division in the opposition to such an organization as that which has had control of our affairs for the past two years.

Again, we ask, who is "Blue Springs?"

The Situation of France.

More than mortal wisdom would be required to predict the result of the events now taking place in Europe. All human foresight has been baffled up to this time, and we can only wait in mute wonder for the final result.

Up to this time, notwithstanding her repeated defeats, France has maintained the honor of her arms. Although outnumbered and outmaneuvred by the superior skill and foresight of the Prussians, the French armies have fought with desperate valor, and have inflicted upon the victors losses doubtless much greater than their own. Even the capitulation at Sedan, reduced by the Prussian official accounts to 30,000 men, and preceded by four days of the most desperate fighting on record against forces, at least double, does not reflect discredit either upon the Chief or the soldiers who succumbed; and he, the gallant McMahon, might still exclaim, like Francis the first, after Pavia: "Tout est perdu hors l'honneur."

But with France, even in her critical position, all is *not* lost, if the nation will only rise to the height of the situation. Four hundred thousand men behind the fortifications of Paris, and with plenty of arms and ammunition ought to hold out until they have boiled down for food every old boot in the city. The brave burghers of Leyden and the sturdy Huguenots of La Rochelle did it in their day, and what men have once endured, other men can endure again. If Paris can hold out one month against a Prussian force less than its own garrison, two millions of men if necessary ought by that time to be ready to fall upon the Prussians and to destroy or capture the last man of them before ever they can reach the Rhine. Were France led by such a man as the first Napoleon, or a Lee, or a Jackson, instead of humbly suing for peace through Jules Favre, she would boldly throw away the scabbard and refuse to hear of peace as long as an armed enemy remains on her soil.

But what defeat and disaster have not been able to take from her, she is throwing away herself. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." There is none to lead—none who can make himself trusted and obeyed. Like the Jews when Titus was thundering at the gates of Jerusalem, the French seem about to turn their arms against each other, and to accomplish the suicide of their country.

Here, again, human foresight is baffled. Will discension in Paris open the gates to the Prussians? Perhaps so. Will the Reds overpower this hesitating Provisional Government, and if so, what will the result be?

The Reds are those who have nothing to lose except their country and their pride in its glory. Those men are ignorant, fanatical, deluded and dangerous, but no doubt of it they will fight—fight with terrible energy. If they get the government in their hands, farewell to all hopes for peace—but instead, look for a devouring flame which may consume every throne and dynasty in Europe. They are descendants morally and physically of those terrible Sans-culottes of '93, who decreed that Lyons and Toulon should be razed to the ground, and who would have treated Paris in the same way rather than surrender it to Brunswick and Coburg. At their bidding, patriotism may turn into rage, and they will either destroy or be destroyed before they yield.—It may be said that they will have no organization and no leaders. The Prussians and Austrians in 1792 were reputed the best soldiers of their day. The French armies who opposed them were infinitely more destitute of all means of efficiency than the new French armies now forming in France, for the military resources of that Empire are hardly touched yet. They had absolutely no leaders. They were ridiculed as an army of peasants, ragged and barefooted, and commanded by tailors and cobblers. But among these peasants, and tailors, and cobblers were men who soon became known to fame, as Ney, Marceau, Massena, Murat, Hoche, Moreau and a host of others. If the hatred of tyranny and the desperate resolve never to submit again to the ancient government produced such wonders in 1793, what will be the consequences of offering to France now only conditions such that every Frenchman of spirit should be willing to die rather than submit to them?

No government in France can exist which will accept, or even entertain, such conditions. If the King of Prussia and his counsellors are wise, let them cease talking about dismemberment. They will find no government with which to treat on such a basis. It is worse than all Europe combined dared demand after twenty five years of war.

Wisdom and humanity both call for a cessation of the fearful slaughter of the last two months. It is high time for neutral nations to speak out emphatically and stay the tide of destruction. Let Germany be consolidated with her fifty millions of population, and her strength and the magnificent military prestige which she has just gained, will be a guarantee for future peace. If this peace be offered on moderate terms it will be lasting. Otherwise, if it can be made at all, it will be nothing but a hollow truce, to be broken at the first opportunity.

REPORTS OF THE LATE COUNTY TREASURER AND CLERK.—The following are the reports of the late Clerk to the Board, and the County Treasurer, called for by, and made to the new Board of Commissioners.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

To the Honorable, the Board of County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to make the following report of the expenditures of the county, from the 15th of July, 1868, to the 1st day of September, 1870, being twenty five and a half months, to wit:

On account of Work House	$19,751 31
" " Poor	10,728 92
" " Court	3 458 84
Fees, including County Jail	29,370 76
On account of Coroner	1,46 3 35
" " Stationery	2,207 37
" " Registration	569 51
" " Commissioners	3,867 49
" " Bridges	618 75
" " Criminal Court	277 77
" " Special "	5,913 18
" " County Buildings	10 50
" " School Fund	171 75
" " Townships	213 76
Taxes Remitted	121 20
Witness and Jury Tickets	12,687 89
On account of Telegraphing	6 75
" " Bonds	9 998 40
" " Tax List	3,754 02
" " Standard Keeper	40 00
" " County Examiner	252 00
Total	$105,486 43

I have no data whereby I can give the receipts of the county for the above period. The late County Treasurer, having said date, will undoubtly furnish the desired information, in compliance with your request of Sept. 5th, 1870.

The foregoing items of expenditures are taken from the books of the County Commissioners.—There have been other expenditures, which do not appear upon said books, for instance, the payment of the int rest on bonds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. WALDON,
late Clerk Board County Commissioners.

HON. S. N. MARTIN,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners,

SIR:—In complying with a resolution passed by the Board of County Commissioners, on the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County during the term that I served as Treasurer of the County.

RECEIPTS

From Taxes	$59,207 31
" Sale of County Bonds	45,524 52
" Loans	29,845 50
" Clerk of Superior Court	725 18
" Register of Deeds	216 00
" Miscellaneous	24 02
	$126,542 53

DISBURSEMENTS

For County orders, Jury and Witness tickets and other approved claims against the County	$126,561 29

A part of the amount classed as Loans was received from the Chairman of Finance Committee, and from the Chairman of the Board, at the close of their respective terms as acting Treasurer, and may, in part, belong to other classifications of receipts. The assets of the County comprise the Court House, Jail, Work House, Poor House, and lands attached thereto, upon which I have made no estimate, as to value.

The indebtedness of the County I am unable to arrive at, not having the information necessary for such a statement.

I am, very respectfully,
ED. R. BRINK,
Late Treasurer.

Troubles in South Carolina.

In accordance with the programme of blood which the South Carolina Radicals have laid down, the bloody work seems to have commenced. The following is from the Charleston *News:*

COLUMBIA, September 20.

The people of Newberry Court House, Ninety-six and Clinton are intensely excited over complications growing out of the wounding of a colored man by Chapel on Saturday last. After the affair the wildest rumors spread over the country, and a large number of armed colored men collected and threatened to lynch Chapel. The whites have also prepared themselves for any emergency. It is reported that during a fracas at Clinton, in Laurens county, two colored men were killed and a number wounded. Rumor has it that five hundred white and fifteen hundred colored men are under arms. Passengers who arrived here to-day by the Greenville and Columbia Road saw a large body of negroes armed with guns, clubs and scythe blades; also, a company of white men mounted. Citizens of Clinton who were on the train were called upon by couriers to return home and protect their families. There is no news direct from Clinton to-day, but a collision there was momentarily expected. The whites are thoroughly organized for defence. Couriers have been sent to the scene of the difficulty from Charlotte, N. C., and from Edgefield county, offering assistance to the whites. Chief Constable Hubbard, who was sent up to Newberry by the Governor, returned to Columbia to-day. The readiness of the whites, coupled with their forbearance, has prevented a serious collision thus far.

Dr. Tazewell Tyler, son of President Tyler, lives in San Francisco, and is employed as surgeon on its ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States—Second Day.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The Grand Lodge assembled at 9 o'clock a. m., at the hall of the order, on Gay street, pursuant to adjournment, M. W. Grand Sire Farnsworth presiding. After some preliminary business, the chair announced that the Lodge would proceed to vote for officers for the ensuing two years. The following names were put in nomination for the offices: M. W. Grand Rep. Thompson, of Missouri, nominated Rep. John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania; Rep. Medole, of New York, nominated D. G. Sire Stuart, of the District of Columbia. The nominations being closed, Reps. Glenn, of Georgia, and Porter, of Massachusetts, were appointed tellers. The vote being taken, the tellers announced that 111 ballots had been cast, whereof D. G. Sire Stuart received 76 votes and Rep. Stokes 35 votes.

The Chair announced that Frederick D. Stuart, of she District of Columbia, was elected M. W. Grand Sire for the ensuing term.

The Grand Lodge next proceeded to the election of R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, and the following members were put in nomination: By Rep. Latham, of Virginia, P. G. M. Logan, of Kansas; by Rep. Cunningham, of Connecticut, P. G. M. Porter, of California; by Rep. Hide, of Tennessee, P. G.M. Leach, of Iowa. There were 107 votes cast, of which P. G. M. Porter received 48 votes; P. G. M. Logan 46 votes, and P. G. M. Leach 13 votes, resulting in no choice. A second ballot resulted in the election of C. A Logan, of Kansas, as R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, he received 61 votes.

For Grand Recording and Corresponding Secretary but one name was put in nomination, and the vote of the Lodge having been cast by Representative Glenn, of Georgia, the Chair announced that Jas. L. Ridgely, of Maryland, had been elected R. W. Grand Secretary for the ensuing term.

For the office of R. W. Grand Treaurer the only nomination was that of Hon. Joshua Vansant, P. G. M. of Maryland, who was declared unanimously chosen.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Chair declared the Lodge adjourned for thirty minutes for recess.

The Grand Lodge, after reassembling, took up the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, changing the name from "Grand Lodge of the United States" to "Supreme Grand Lodge" or "Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," or "Federal Grand Lodge." After a protracted discussion, all of the amendments proposed were voted down, and the Lodge decided to make no change in its title. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing two years: Frederick D. Stuart, of the District of Columbia, M. W. Grand Sire; C. A. Logan, of Kansas, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Secretary; and Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 5.

A Question of Identity—An Unfortunate Countryman in San Francisco Falls into Trouble—Is Mistaken for a Lunatic and Confined in the Asylum.

In the month of November last a citizen of one of the new counties resolved in his mind that he would pay the cosmopolitan city of San Francisco a visit. He had heard the wonders of the metropolis dilated upon; had faint visions of what wonders Woodward's and the City of Gardens presented to an inquiring bucolic mind; faint rumors came wafted over the bay of "Black Crook" legacies, and fain would he look upon the curiosities of nature as nature formed them, divested of extraneous drapery. Having finally revolved the question in his own mind, he hied himself off from sweetheart and friend and was soon ensconced in a fashionable hotel; for as he had never been here before and scarcely ever expected to come again, he determined to see "the elephant" in all his gorgeous hues. He came, he saw, was conquered; for in the course of his wanderings he meandered into a "deadfall," where he underwent the usual process that leaves the victim *sans* cash, *sans* sense, *sans* everything, except disgust and remorse. In the early dawn, wandering along the front of the city, and ruminating upon the vicissitudes of fortune, he became suddenly immersed in the scented debris of the sewers that discharged themselves in that vicinity.—While in this plight he was taken into custody by one of the city guardians, and from the effect of his nocturnal imbibations and extraordinary bath was in a state of mental bewilderment. He could give no coherent account of himself, and was locked up in the station house for safe keeping until called for. As his name was unknown no charge was entered against him. He therefore remained in his cell for some three days uncalled and uncared for. In the meantime an inquisition had been held upon one Day, who was declared insane by the county judge and ordered to Stockton. The officer in charge not being acquainted with Day's person, pounced upon our unfortunate bucolic friend, and without more ado, hurried him off to Stockton, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the custodians of the insane asylum as a lunatic. Great and natural was the amazement of our victim and of the presiding genius of the asylum. Alternate explosions of rage and appeal to reason were alike of no avail. Protestations were useless, proofs of identity were treated with dirision or as the cunning vagaries and devices of a madman. Great was the grief of the friends of the missing man. Inquiries flew in every direction over the wires. Advertisements crowded the columns of newspapers. Even the temptation of large rewards failed to elicit any information as to his probable fate. His friends and relatives finally resigned themselves to the belief that he had come to an untimely end. He had either been shanghaed, drowned or was the victim of Barbary coast rangers. The mystery was, however, solved in May last, some six months after his supposed demise, when the same careful officer discovered Day in the county jail, and that he was the person whom he should have taken to Stockton—in fact that it was a case of mistaken identity. Day was taken to the asylum, the circumstances explained, exchange of boarders made, and our friend was released to roam again in freedom and ponder on the mystery and uncertainty of human events.

General Ripley Among the Defenders of Paris.

The following paragraph, which comes among our latest cable telegrams from beleagured Paris, will be read with special interest by Southerners: "General Ripley, of the Confederate army, and two artillery officers of the United States army during the war, have a command under Trochu.—Many Americans have volunteered."

The Missouri census takers report only 21,000 Colonels. There were more but most of them have been raised to Generals.

The mourning establishments are the only fashionable shops on the Paris boulevards which do a thriving business.

It is not the thing nowadays to say, "I've got corns." Rather observe, "I am afflicted with sebaceous excrescences."

Internal Taxes—What we are to be Relieved of in October Next.

The modification of the internal revenue laws, adopted by the last Congress, creates quite a reduction of taxes. As frequent inquiries are made upon the subject, and it seems not to be fully understood, for the benefit of our business friends and the taxpayers, we furnish the following, which embraces internal taxes of which we will be entirely relieved from and after the first of October, 1870:

PRESENT TAX.

1. On carriages of every description $6 to $10 each.
2. On watches, 1 00 to 2 00.
3. On billiard tables, 10 00 each.
4. On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
5. On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
6. On passports, 5 00 each.
7. On boats, barges and flats, 5 00 and 10 00 each.
8. On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, and stages, 2½ per cent. ont of receipts.
9. On gross receipts of telegram companies, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, 3 per cent. of receipts.
10. On retail dealers (license tax), 10 00 each.
11. On wholesale dealers or those whose sales exceed 25,000 a year, 50.00 each, and 1.00 additional on every 100.00 of sales exceeding 50,000.

These taxes are all repealed except as regards liquor and tobacco.

12. On banks and bankers, with capital of 50,000, 100.00 each, and 2.00 additional on every 1,000 of capital above fifty thousand dollars.
13. On brokers (license), 50.00.
14. Hotel keepers (license), 10.00 to 300 00 each.
15. Auctioneers and peddlers (license), 10 00 to 50.00 each.
16. Claim agents, insurance agents, real estate agents, patent right dealers and conveyancers, 10 00 each.
17. Manufacturers (license), 10.00 each.
18. Proprietors of theatres, museums, circusses and concert halls, 100.00.
19. Proprietors of gift enterprises, $150 each.
20. Lawyers, physicians, architects and builders, ten dollars each.
21. Coffee and spice grinders, one hundred dollars each.
22. Express carriers and agents, ten dollars each.
23. Miners, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers and eating-house keepers, ten dollars each.

All others now chargeable with license tax of any kind, except dealers in spirits and tobacco, are exempted.

25. On canned and preserved fish (now paid by stamps), one cent per pound.
25. On bills and receipts to any amount, and on promissory notes for a sum less than one hundred dollars (now paid by stamps), two cents and five cents each.

All other stamps are continued in force.

26. On legacies and successions, one to six dollars on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

TAXES REDUCED.

27. On incomes exceeding $2,000, for the year commencing January 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad debts, rents or repairs on dwelling houses, and amount paid for labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any business from which income is derived. This is the personal income tax. It is a tolerably easy one.

28. On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1870, including banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, trust companies, canal and turnpike companies and savings institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax is to be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to individual holders.

Where the Taxes Go.

General Morgan, of Ohio, having accepted the nomination of his district for re-election to Congress, has opened the campaign in good earnest, as will be seen by the following extracts from one of his recent speeches:

"When I tell you that there have been three hundred and forty defaulters among the collectors of internal revenue, you look surprised, and ask one another, "Why have we not been told of this before?" For the simple reason, my friends, because the facts have been concealed, and had to be dug out. On the 21st of March last it was resolved by the House that "the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby directed to furnish this House a statement of balance due from collectors of internal revenue, not now in office, &c."

And I invite your attention to Executive Documents No. 267, being the reply of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, in answer to that resolution. Look at it yourselves. Here are eight solid pages of the names of *three hundred and forty defaulters!* I have not time to read them all, but will call off ten, and you may form an idea of what the remaining three hundred and thirty amount to.

Names of Defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.
Frank Soule	$1,543,719
Sheridan Shook	1,043 547
Alexander Spaulding	439,489
M. B. Field	532 879
Lewis Collins	654,305
John H. Bryant	435,000
W. O. Flagg	267,307
W. T. Cunningham	292,460
D. B. Bonfoly	535,000
P. T. Hunt	250 407
Lost by ten defaulters	$5,923,113

There is within a fraction of six million dollars of taxes gobbled up by ten defaulters, not one of whom has been prosecuted, or ordered to be prosecuted. In all these three hundred and forty defalcations, civil suits have only been ordered in thirty cases, and not one criminal prosecution.

We clip the above from the *Banner of Liberty*. Comment is unnecessary—it tells its own story. Just think of it; the stealings of ten pet officers of the Government, loyal citizens of the United States, amounts to the appalling sum of $5,923,113.00, and yet we are told that the government has taken no steps to secure this large sum by civil suits, or to punish the offenders by instituting criminal prosecutions. We suppose the stealing has been on such a grand scale that the government looks upon it as respectable, and is lost in wonder and admiration at the talent and ingenuity displayed by those bold robbers and accomplished scoundrels.

Odd-Fellowship.

Grand Secretary J. L. Ridgely, in his annual report to the Grand Lodge of the United States, now in session in Baltimore, gives the following:

Number of Lodges in 1869, 3,473, in 1870, 3,765—increase, 292. Number of initiations in 1869, 41,183; in 1870, 46,179—increase, 5,096. Amount of revenue in 1869, $2,347,073 86; in 1870, $2,714,288 93—increase, $367,215 07. Expended for relief in 1869, $760,429 59; in 1870, $859,906 86—increase, $99,477 32. Number of members in 1869, 268,608; in 1870, 298,088—net gain, 29,475, exclusive of Colorado.

In Ohio a family has been found where the first son is name Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum and Errattum.